

JPRS-UAG-85-011

25 April 1985

USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

25 April 1985

USSR REPORT

AGRICULTURE

CONTENTS

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

Crop Situation in Various Regions of Country Reviewed (I. Gorlanov; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 23 Mar 85)	1
Ukrainian Field Work Progress Discussed (PRAVDA UKRAINY, 2 Nov 84)	5
Briefs	
Winter Unusually Cold	7
Ukrainian Grain Production Increased	7
Ukrainian Winter Wheat Sowing	7
Cherkassy Snow Services	7
Zaporozhye Grain Yield Good	8
Experienced Grain Growers' Assistance	8

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

Feed Resource Problems in Georgia, Processed Straw Discussed (Nodar Godabrelidze; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 15 Jan 85)	9
Follow-Up Commentary on Mixed Feed Pricing, Production (EKONOMIKA SEL'SKOGO KHOZYATVA, No 2, Feb 85)	13

LIVESTOCK

Moldavian Party Reviews Cattle Wintering Progress, Problems (SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 26 Jan 85)	15
Shortcomings, Inefficiency in Uzbek Livestock Sector Detailed (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 4 Jan, 8 Feb 85)	18
Oblast Inadequacies Revealed, by M. Sadvakasov	18
Problem Areas Examined	20

RSFSR Regional Livestock Productivity Reviewed (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, various dates)	25
Winter Progress, 1984 Procurement, by Minsel'khoz	25
North Caucasus Production Examined, by P. V. Mironov	26
Commentary on Central Region, by D. G. Shchukin	27
Raise Livestock Productivity, Improve Feed Base (G. Yelistratov; PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO, No 2, Feb 85)	29
Editorial Notes Low Milk Yield, Cattle Weight Drop (SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 5 Mar 85)	38
Need To Increase Lagging Uzbek Milk, Meat Production (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 25 Sep 84, 30 Jan 85)	40
Reasons for Low Productivity	40
Livestock Development Concerns	41
Briefs Tajik Livestock Wintering Difficult	44
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	
Armenian SSR Agro-Industrial Commission Reviews Problems (SOVETAKAN AYASTAN, 26 Feb 85)	45
AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION	
Agriculture Ministry Collegium Reviews 1984 Performance (N. Kopanev; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 13 Feb 85)	47
Lithuanian APK Development Selected for Economic Experiment (N. Borchenko, V. Ozhyunas; PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO, No 3, Mar 85)	49
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	
Measures for Prolonging Service Life of Agricultural Equipment (D. Tsyvarev; SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV, No 1, Jan 85)	59
Production Problems for New Seed Drill Discussed (Yu. Shakutin; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 17 May 84)	66
Ukrainian Agricultural Equipment Readiness Discussed (PRAVDA UKRAINY, various dates)	70
Agricultural Machine Preparation Problems, by A. Muzychuk	70
Measures Improve Equipment Repair, by I. Nakonechnyy	72
Briefs Dnepropetrovsk Agricultural Equipment Readied	73

FORESTRY AND TIMBER

Gossnab Criticism of Timber, Paper Industry Elicits Response (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, various dates)	74
Potential for Resource Conservation, by V. Kulikov	74
Timber Ministry Official Responds, Editorial	75

WATER RESOURCES AND LAND MANAGEMENT

Importance of Legal Work in Reclamation Program Stressed (N. Vasil'yev; KHOZYAYSTVC I PRAVO, No 1, Jan 85)	76
Accomplishments of USSR Reclamation Program Projected (N. F. Vasil'yev; SREDNEYE SPETSIAL'NOYE OBRAZOVANIYE, No 1, Jan 85)	84
Better Organization of Land Reclamation Program Called For (V. Mokhovikov; EKONOMIKA SEL'SKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA, No 12, Dec 84)	92

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

CROP SITUATION IN VARIOUS REGIONS OF COUNTRY REVIEWED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 23 Mar 85 p 2

/Article by I. Gorlanov: "Taking Existing Conditions Into Account"/

/Text/ On 21 March, the Presidium of VASKhNIL /All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin/, with the participation of scientists from regional branches of the academy and other APK /agroindustrial complex/ departments, examined the question concerning scientific support for obtaining high agricultural crop yields during 1985, while taking into account the peculiarities of this current spring period.

It is known that each spring period requires a high level of efficiency and creativity on the part of the farmers in preparing for and carrying out their field work, for this determines to a decisive degree the fate of the crop and its weight and quality. In connection with this current spring period, the scientists have noted that it differs from a number of previous spring periods in terms of a number of important characteristics. The snow cover over a large portion of the country was rather high and the thawing process was delayed owing to a prolonged period of low temperatures. The deep freezing of soil (up to 1.5 meters and more) in a number of areas has caused delays in carrying out the sowing schedules.

At the same time, as noted in the report by the President of VASKhNIL, Academician A.A. Nikonov, and also in speeches delivered by scientists, various situations prevail out on the fields in the principal farming zones of the country. These situations have their own particular complexities and they require a thorough analysis of conditions by the scientists and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists and the adoption of effective measures for carrying out the spring field work during the best periods and obtaining high yields for all crops.

As a rule, the soil in the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR is quite damp and yet one must be prepared for the irregular drying out of the fields. And this means that the sowing work must be carried out on a selective basis, without waiting for the overall ripening of the soil. Here the winter crop sowings are for the most part in a good or satisfactory condition, but a weakening in the plants is possible as a result of the high snow cover. It is clear that a need has

arisen for applying an early top dressing to these crops -- small dosages of nitrogen fertilizer, mainly with the aid of aviation.

In the central-chnozem zone, only the upper soil layer is damp. The lower soil layers are dry. An icy crust has formed on many fields. And measures must be undertaken against this crust in those areas where it still remains.

Unique conditions prevail in the north Caucasus. Compared to Krasnodar Kray where the supplies of productive moisture in the soil are higher than the average indicators established over a period of many years (from 117 to 200 millimeters in the 1-meter layer), in Stavropol Kray they are considerably lower (80-90 millimeters). As a result of sharp drops in temperature during January and February, combined with a low snow cover, the winter crop sowings in some areas became damaged and require an undersowing or even resowing.

The moisture supplies in the Volga area are not very great -- approximately one half of the average level established over a period of many years. However, there is a great amount of snow on the fields and the moisture content in the fields will undoubtedly improve, but only if measures are undertaken to retain the thaw waters.

In western Siberia and north Kazakhstan, the moisture supplies in the soil are high and yet adverse factors are at work here: a damp autumn period brought about the leaching out of nitrates in the deep layers of soil, as a result of which the grain crops planted following non-fallow predecessor arrangements will experience a shortage of nitrogen nutrition during the first period of their development. And importance is attached to taking this fact into account when preparing the soil and carrying out spring sowing work.

Different conditions have developed in the various zones of the Ukrainian SSR. In the steppe portion, notwithstanding the abundant amount of precipitation which fell in late summer and early autumn, the availability of moisture in the soil was not very high -- 70-80 percent of the average indicator established over a period of many years. The soil is frozen to a strong degree and even with a comparatively high snow cover this can hamper additional moistening of the soil. Thus measures must be undertaken here aimed at retaining the thaw waters on the fields. At the same time, it may be necessary to withdraw surplus water from low areas or from saucer-shaped depressed areas.

Distinct from the steppe zone, the sowing of winter crops in the forest steppe and forest districts is being carried out with only low supplies of productive moisture in the soil. The seedlings turned out to be not too healthy and the late crops did not bush out properly and they entered the winter season in a sparse state. Moreover, an icy crust formed on the fields as a result of temperature fluctuations during the winter and thus it became necessary to undertake appropriate measures aimed at tending the winter crops and retaining moisture out on the fields. During the meeting of the Presidium, it was stated that all of the above factors require that the scientists and specialists develop specific measures and furnish effective scientific-methodological assistance to the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agricultural organs in carrying out their spring field work, in mastering the scientifically sound farming systems and the industrial and especially the intensive technologies for the cultivation of agricultural crops and in achieving high crop yield indicators.

In particular, a need exists for developing and undertaking measures which will aid in reducing to a minimum the adverse consequences of a delayed spring period.

Under this year's spring conditions, extreme importance is attached to shortening the spring grain crop sowing periods to the maximum possible degree, as the dragging out of these periods, as has so often happened in the past, advances the final phases of their development into the period of high summer temperatures and dry winds. As a result, the grain does not ripen properly and the yields fall sharply. The scientists issue warnings regarding the danger associated with lowering the seed sowing norms for spring cereal grain crops, since this can lead to sparse sowings and to a lengthening of the growing season. Importance is attached to utilizing fully the seed for early-ripening varieties.

A thoughtful approach must be employed for applying fertilizer top dressing to the plants, especially nitrogen fertilizers. If the winter crops are in satisfactory condition, it is recommended that the nitrogen top dressing be postponed until later periods, when there will be a special need for it for the formation of the ears and grain. If weakened or sparse winter crops emerge from under the snow, then an early nitrogen top dressing will be very beneficial for them. In many instances, a phosphorous fertilizer top dressing is required in order to improve the development of the winter and spring plants; such fertilizers tend to accelerate the growing season and an improvement in the formation of the crop.

In the nonchernozem zone, Siberia and a number of other regions, the plans for the autumn tilling of fields were not carried out and large areas had to be plowed in the spring. In the interest of avoiding any dragging out of the sowing periods, scientists at the Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture for the Central Regions of the Nonchernozem Zone and some other institutes believe that it is possible in many instances to proceed in the absence of mouldboard plowing and to make extensive use of non-mouldboard and surface tilling of the soil, for example, for the sowing of oats, annual grasses and a number of other crops. Mandatory treatment of the sowings with retardants is recommended for preventing lodging of the grain crops.

In short, we believe that the effects of adverse factors can be countered by the use of a reliable and scientifically sound system and by making use of all available opportunities for obtaining high yields under all types of weather conditions.

Many institutes and experimental stations work in close creative collaboration with the agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, providing them with effective assistance in solving the vital problems associated with the development of production operations. For example, the Siberian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture has developed and already published, in several issues of the newspaper OMSKAYA PRAVDA, detailed recommendations for use of an intensive technology in the cultivation of spring wheat and diagrams and drawings on the reequipping and use of agricultural equipment. Active work is being carried out in this regard at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Corn, the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Farming, the Stavropol and Krasnodar scientific research institutes of agriculture and at a

number of other institutes. But at the present time, all of the zonal institutes and experimental stations must actively join in the work of making extensive use of intensive and industrial technologies for the cultivation of agricultural crops. Indeed, the plans for this year call for such technologies to be used for the cultivation of crops on 28 million hectares. The personnel must be taught well, particularly the machine operators; they must be trained to carry out all operations and methods correctly, as called for by these technologies.

The decree adopted by the VASKhNIL Presidium calls for a number of practical measures to be employed for further raising the operational level of the regional branches of the academy, scientific-production associations and zonal and branch institutes, with regard to providing the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with skilled and timely assistance in the work of obtaining high agricultural crop yields.

7026

CSO: 1824/265-A

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

UKRAINIAN FIELD WORK PROGRESS DISCUSSED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 2 Nov 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee discussed the question of completing autumn field work, preparing for cultivation of the 1985 crop and carrying out livestock wintering.

In the resolution adopted, it was noted that, despite the completion of the autumn field work on the whole, a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses permit sluggishness in finishing the harvest and storing corn and sugar beets, turning up the late-fall plowed field and fallow fields and preparing the seeds for the spring-summer crops.

In Kirovograd Oblast the harvest and sale to the state of corn grain has been drawn out. The drying facilities are used unproductively, and above-norm idle time for the unloading machines is permitted. Corn harvesting is also unsatisfactorily organized on a number of farms in Odessa, Nikolayev, Kiev and Transcarpathian oblasts.

No comprehensive measures have been adopted for prompt completion of autumn field work in Vinnitsa, Ternopol, Rovno and Cherkassy oblasts, where the harvesting of sugar beets, vegetable crops and grass seed has not yet been completed. Some areas have not been properly cleaned off after beet harvesting, many roots have not been removed, and there are shortcomings in organizing storage and processing raw material.

In Crimean, Kherson and Chernovtsy oblasts the rates of plowing up the fields for winter fallowing are low, and Dnepropetrovsk, Nikolayev and Odessa oblasts are lagging behind with fallow-field plowing.

So far, Zhitomir, Transcarpathian, Sumy and Chernigov oblasts have not fulfilled the plan for purchases of potatoes, and Volyn, Ivano-Frankovsk, Crimean, Lvov and Chernovtsy oblasts--of vegetables.

It is not always possible to ensure prompt and high-quality preparation of seed material. At farms in Chernigov, Zhitomir and Poltava oblasts there are still few first-class seeds. At enterprises of the UkSSR Ministry of Procurement, not all the prepared seeds are cleaned and hybrid corn is dried slowly. Cob threshing is not organized on a 24-hour basis everywhere. Equipment idle times are permitted.

Some kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Nikolayev, Odessa and Kherson oblasts have not laid in the potato seed stock fully. In October the milk provisions decreased in Chernigov, Ivano-Frankovsk and certain other oblasts.

The UkSSR Ministry of Agriculture, UkSSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, UkSSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for Agriculture and Technology] and their organs in the provinces do not always promptly solve urgent problems of technical service, monitor the course of field work poorly and have insufficient influence over the state of affairs at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee directed the attention of the first secretaries of the party obkoms [oblast party committee] and chairmen of the oblispolkoms [oblast soviet executive committees] of Vinnitsa, Kirovograd, Nikolayev, Rovno, Ternopol and Chernovtsy oblasts to the need to intensify the rates of harvest work, and use of all reserves to increase the total yields and purchases of grain and other agricultural products.

It was proposed that the UkSSR Ministry of Procurement (Comrade I.I. Shmatol'yan) ensure the accurate work of all the grain-receiving enterprises, adopt measures to reinforce discipline and order, not tolerate spoiled grain and fundamentally improve work on bringing the sowing standard of seeds, particularly corn, to a high grade level.

The UkSSR Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade M.V. Khorunzhiy), the UkSSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrade V.A. Lisitsyn), UkSSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika (Comrade V.L. Filonenko), the party obkoms and the oblispolkoms were commissioned to take efficient measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings and to render practical assistance to the agroindustrial associations in organizing completion of harvesting of sugar and fodder beets, corn and grain collection no later than 5 November, plowing the fields for fall and fallow before 15 November and also in preparing the seeds for the spring-summer crops in the shortest periods.

Party and soviet agricultural organs are obliged to ensure organized wintering of livestock, make a strict calculation and efficient outlay of fodders, particularly concentrated, raise the productivity of the animals and marketability of the products, and on this basis--fulfill the socialist commitments adopted by the work collectives for the winter period to increase production and sale to the state of milk, meat and other livestock-breeding products.

12151

CSO: 1824/220

MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

BRIEFS

WINTER UNUSUALLY COLD--Nikolayev Oblast--Winter, even in this area, has now become uncommonly cold. The rivers and lakes have been firmly frozen. A very difficult time has come for the feathered ones. It has become difficult for the birds to get food. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 27 Jan 85 p 4] 12151

UKRAINIAN GRAIN PRODUCTION INCREASED--Kiev--Ukrainian farmers are putting into action important reserves for increasing grain production. They will cultivate wheat on 1.5 million hectares on clean fallow fields, using intensive technology. Two-fifths of these areas are to be located in a zone with sufficient moisture. The republic's farms are at the height of the season in preparation for winter sowing. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Aug 84 p 1] 12151

UKRAINIAN WINTER WHEAT SOWING--Cherkassy, 1 [Dec]--This fall the oblast's farmers planted winter wheat over 100,000 hectares, using intensive technology. It was resolved to obtain 50 quintals of high-quality grain from each hectare over this area. Particular attention is paid to sowing by using industrial treads. First-class seeds with high reproduction of the regionized varieties lay in well cultivated soil, fertilized according to cartograms. Good sprouts were obtained everywhere. The seedlings were treated in good time with toxic chemicals to prevent against pests and disease. [By SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' correspondent S. Luzgan] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 2 Dec 84 p 1] 12151

CHERKASSY SNOW SERVICES--Cherkassy, 17 [Jan]--In the last few years, winters in the oblast had little snow, or else none at all. Now, there have been copious snowfalls in all the rayons. The farmers took advantage of this--they spread out snow services everywhere. Everyday on the farms, for example in Smelyanskiy Rayon, up to 40 snow plows go out to the fields. Already over 10,000 hectares here have undergone winter reclamation. Snow services are also being carried out in an organized fashion by machine operators in Drabovskiy, Tal'novskiy, Zolotonoshskiy and other rayons in the oblast. [By SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' correspondent S. Luzgan] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 18 Jan 85 p 1] 12151

ZAPOROZHYE GRAIN YIELD GOOD--Zaporozhye, 22 [Oct]--However difficult the summer was, local grain growers gathered quite a good crop. Cereal crops yielded an average of 27.5 quintals of grain per hectare. It is notable that a considerable portion of the yields from a winter field consisted of grain of the highest quality category--strong and valuable. [By SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' correspondent N. Ivanchenko] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 23 Oct 84 p 1] 12151

EXPERIENCED GRAIN GROWERS' ASSISTANCE--Kiev, 30 [Aug] (TASS)--Sowing units went out to the Ukrainian winter fields giving the basic grain yield. Wheat, rye and barley seeds were embedded in the soil on the first 100,000 hectares. Machine operators, working according to the collective contracting method, are skilfully using wide-cut units and fulfilling the technical operations in a single flow. In laying the foundation for the future harvest, the rural workers are striving to use all the best of their experience. They are distributing the wheat according to the most productive predecessors and are allocating to it a large part of the fallow fields. The results achieved at the kolkhoz "Pamyat' Lenina" in Mikhaylovskiy Rayon of Zaporozhye Oblast were the point of orientation for the grain growers. Intensive wheat cultivation technology was used here in the fallow fields. It made it possible to gather on the average, under difficult weather conditions, 60 quintals each of excellent grain. In Donetsk, Kherson, Vinnitsa and Cherkassy oblasts they are taking their example from field experts, which has led to the productivity of this crop being up to 40-50 quintals. The largest winter grain field in the country, in the Ukraine now occupies over 9 million hectares. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 1] 12151

CSO: 1824/220

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

FEED RESOURCE PROBLEMS IN GEORGIA, PROCESSED STRAW DISCUSSED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jan 85 p 2

/Article by Nodar Godabrelidze, chief of the Main Administration for Feed Production of Gruzgoskomsel'khos-Production: "Effect of Processed Straw"/

/Text/ In a speech delivered by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko during the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the following task was included among the more important and urgent ones -- reinforcing the positive trends in livestock husbandry and doing everything necessary to ensure its accelerated development. The path to be followed for carrying out this task was indicated -- high quality improvement in the herd and decisive strengthening of the feed base.

In recent years, a greater amount of attention has been given to creating a strong feed base in our republic. And special importance is attached to the development of feed production -- as an independent and specialized branch.

At the present time, up to 1,300 specialized brigades, as many as 700 teams and approximately 350 mechanized feed production detachments have been created on farms throughout the republic. These elements account for more than 50 percent of the forage of the overall quantity of feed being obtained.

In addition, specialized republic feed production associations have been created on the feed lands of Meskhet-Dzhavakheti where, owing to fine soil-climatic conditions, abundant yields of high quality mountain hay are being obtained for subsequent delivery of this type of forage to regions of western Siberia where there is an acute need for feed.

Comprehensive measures of an organizational-economic nature were carried out in 1984 for the purpose of creating a strong foundation that would ensure high forage crop yields and fulfillment of the task for the production of coarse, succulent and other types of feed.

Unfortunately, extremely complicated and unfavorable weather conditions adversely affected the forage crop sowings and also the productivity of the natural haying and pasture lands. A cold spring, prolonged rainfall and

thereafter an extended period of drought conditions caused serious difficulties in eastern Georgia in the area of feed production. In some regions, an extreme situation such as this resulted not only in insufficient growth and development of the forage crops but also in partial destruction of silage sowings. And the schedules for procuring feed were delayed by almost 20 days.

As a result of selfless labor on the part of the republic's feed procurement specialists, the livestock farms have the required feed resources at their disposal. Thus, in 1984 1,653,000 tons of coarse feed were procured against a plan which called for 1,515,000 tons, including 648,000 tons of hay and this was higher than the results for 1983. The plan for the production of grass was fulfilled for the very first time. As a result, the procurements of all types of feed, in a conversion for feed units, amounted to 870,000 tons and this was 29,000 tons more than the plan; against a planned task calling for 13.8 quintals, 14.3 quintals were procured per standard head of cattle and this was 1.2 quintals more than in 1983. In short, the operational results for 1984 revealed that considerably more favorable conditions had been created for livestock husbandry throughout the republic, especially for satisfactory wintering of the livestock, than has been the case in past years.

At the same time, owing to unfavorable weather conditions, serious difficulties still persist in some regions with regard to ensuring that the livestock are supplied with succulent feed. For example, in Tsiteltskaroytskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Signakhskiy, Sagaredzhoyskiy and some other rayons, the supplies of succulent feed do not exceed 50 percent of the planned tasks. Under these conditions, a search must be undertaken for additional opportunities for overcoming these difficulties and supplementing the resource supplies for the farms, supplies which must ensure a stable and high livestock productivity throughout the entire wintering period.

It was for precisely this reason that the decision was handed down in the republic to place in storage 50,000 tons of processed straw. Actually, of the 392,000 tons of straw procured in Georgia, more than 50 percent consists of straw from cereal grain crops, the nutritional value of which does not exceed 0.26 feed units. The straw is classified as being a coarse and poorly assimilated type of feed and the feeding of it to animals with no preliminary processing does not serve to raise the productivity of the livestock. It is understandable that the scientists spent a long period of time searching for various means and methods for increasing the feed value of this type of forage, using both thermal and chemical processing. This process promotes decontamination, an improvement in the taste qualities and also in the edibility of the straw, while simultaneously raising the energy and nutritional value.

There are several methods for processing and preparing the straw for feeding to livestock. First of all, there is the so-called physical method, which is based upon an improvement in the taste qualities of the straw and upon stimulating the appetite of the animals. This includes crushing, wetting, flavoring and mixing it with other feeds; steaming, self-warming, granulation and briquetting together with complete ration feed mixtures and ensiling jointly with feeds of a raised moisture content. All of this ensures a high edibility for the straw, although even in these instances almost no change takes place in the digestibility or nutritional value of the straw.

And yet there is another technological method for processing straw which ensures not only an improvement in its taste qualities and edibility, but also a considerable improvement in its nutritional value through an improvement in the assimilability of nutrients.

Such a method has been employed successfully for more than 5 years in Shakinskiy Rayon in the Azerbaijan SSR. Processed straw is being prepared here in trenches, with use being made of chemical substances for enriching the product with protein, macro and microelements and other nutrients.

In this instance, the laying in of straw must be completed within 3-4 days. It is recommended that the processed straw be used 35-40 days after being placed in storage.

Based upon studies, it has been established that the use of processed straw as feed for animals promotes an improvement in the milk productivity of cows, an average weight gain in cattle of 18-20 percent and a savings in feed consumption of 20-30 percent. True, it should not be forgotten that such bulk contains carbamide and thus the livestock must become accustomed to this feed gradually.

For many farms it is not such a simple matter to procure a large quantity of processed straw using the above-mentioned method -- a considerable quantity of chemicals is required. Thus these farms can use still another method for laying in processed straw: using a lactic acid yeast. This method is more practicable and the product obtained, in terms of feed value, is in no way inferior to processed straw prepared using the method of chemical processing of straw.

In the latter case the ensiling of straw is also carried out rapidly in concrete trenches, where the bulk is covered with a polyethylene plastic for the purpose of achieving complete hermetic sealing. The finished product can be fed to the animals after 25 days have elapsed, but the storage period must not exceed 2 months. If this rule is not followed, the quality indicators of the produce decline noticeably.

According to operational data, many rayons and individual farms throughout the republic have applied themselves in a serious manner to carrying out this important measure. For example, in Goriyskiy Rayon, against a task calling for 1,500 tons of processed straw, more than 4,000 tons of this valuable product were procured. In particular, a kolkhoz in the village of Tkviavi distinguished itself in carrying out this work; new and progressive methods for procuring and enriching feed are being introduced into operations here in an effective and bold manner. The method for enriching straw is being employed well on farms in Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon, where an especially acute need is being felt for procuring succulent feeds. But here they were able to make up for this deficit by laying in processed straw. Against a plan calling for 4,000 tons, the workers in Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon have already laid in more than 3,000 tons of processed straw and the procurement of this feed continues as more silage and haylage capacities become available. The leaders of rayon agroindustrial associations in Signakhi, Telavi, Kvareli, Tianeti, Khashchuri, Leningori and in the Adzhar ASSR have applied themselves diligently to their assigned tasks.

In all, more than 11,000 tons of processed straw have been procured throughout the republic. However the rates for procuring this type of feed leave a great deal to be desired in some regions and especially on farms in eastern Georgia, which have large quantities of straw and which are using it without preliminary processing. The leaders of agroindustrial associations in Akhmet'skiy, Lagodekhs'kiy, Gardabans'kiy and Marneul'skiy rayons and also in the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast must seriously undertake to fulfill the tasks for the production of processed straw. This will make it possible to raise considerably the productivity of the farms.

7026

CSO: 1824/251b

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

FOLLOW-UP COMMENTARY ON MIXED FEED PRICING, PRODUCTION

Moscow EKONOMIKA SEL'SKOGO KHOZYAYATVA in Russian No 2, Feb 85 p 61

[Article: "Follow-Up Commentary on a Publication of the Journal": see also article by Burtsev, "Urgent Problems of Production and Utilization of Mixed Feed," published in JPRS report: Agriculture, UAG-84-042, 25 Oct 84 p 12/

[Text/ The articles by S. Burtsev "Urgent Problems of Production and Utilization of Mixed Feed" and T. Yefremov "Improvements in Price Formation for Mixed Feed" have been reviewed by USSR Goskomtsen [State Price Committee/ and USSR Minzag [Ministry of Procurements/.

As reported to the Editorial Board by the chief of the Agricultural Department of the USSR Goskomtsen V.A. Kufakov, the questions concerned with price formation for mixed feed and raw materials, discussed in the mentioned articles, are deserving of attention and many of them were examined earlier by USSR Goskomtsen jointly with USSR Minsel'khos [Ministry of Agriculture/ and USSR Minzag.

The wholesale prices for mixed feed have remained unchanged since 1975. At the same time, in the face of these stable wholesale prices for mixed feed prepared on the basis of constant recipes, growth has been possible in the average selling prices for this feed, taking into account a change in the structure of the mixed feed and raw materials used for production. An increase in the proportion of more expensive mixed feed, compared to their overall production volume, and also the use of large quantities of high-value raw materials have brought about an increase in the average cost of the mixed feed. Thus, compared to 1975, the wholesale prices for mixed feed in 1983 increased by 5.63 rubles per ton. Moreover, as a result of a change in the average price for raw materials used in grain and industrial production, associated mainly with structural improvements and the quality of these raw materials, the cost increased by 9.05 rubles. At the same time, the cost fell by 3.42 rubles as a result of a reduction in the average prices for vitamins and premixes.

In the interest of stabilizing the cost of the mixed feed, in order to compute their selling price, constant wholesale prices are used for the raw materials. The effective wholesale prices, less turnover tax, for grain crops, in accordance with which the grain raw materials used in the production of mixed feed are written off, have not changed since 1972. At the same time, the

purchase prices for grain crops have been raised repeatedly since 1972. This has led to a situation wherein the procurement price level at the present time exceeds to a considerable degree the wholesale price level for grain and this difference is reimbursed to enterprises of USSR Minzag using funds from the union budget.

The calculation of mixed feed production within the USSR Minzag system, depending upon quality, has been examined repeatedly by USSR Goskomtsen jointly with USSR Minsel'khoz, USSR Minzag and USSR Minfin /Ministry of Finances/.

An expert examination conducted in 1982 by USSR Goskomtsen, jointly with specialists from USSR Minsel'khoz, USSR Minzag, VNII /All-Union Scientific Research Institute/ for Livestock Husbandry of USSR Minsel'khoz, NIITSen /Scientific Research Institute of Prices/ and other institutes revealed that an evaluation of raw materials, depending upon the quality of the indicators for nutritional value, brings about a sharp increase in the prices for those by-products which have a high level of effectiveness for feeding: bran, oilcake, oil-seed meal and others. An evaluation of these types of raw materials, taking into account their feed qualities, brings about an increase in the prices for mixed feed in the amount of approximately 3 billion rubles.

The Deputy Minister of Procurements for the USSR M.L. Timoshishin writes that growth in the prices for mixed feed is explained not so much by shortcomings in the existing system for price formation but rather by the existing deliveries of raw materials and by the increase in the proportion of full-value, nutritionally balanced, more labor-intensive and costly types of mixed feed, including granulated feed.

USSR Minzag is of the opinion that the existing system for computing the recipes and prices for mixed feed, using EVM's /electronic computers/, is in keeping with the conditions which prevail at the present time for ensuring that the mixed feed industry is supplied with raw materials and livestock husbandry -- with mixed feed.

The Editorial Board has been informed by the chief of a main administration of USSR Minzag A.N. Platonov that S. Burtsev, in his article, stated quite fairly that the level achieved in the production of mixed feed and protein-vitamin additives still does not ensure fully the efficient use of grain forage. One reason for this is the fact that the branch is not being adequately supplied with protein raw materials.

With regard to stabilizing the work of state mixed feed plants, considerable importance is being attached to carrying out the production plans for mixed feed and also the plans for grain deliveries in exchange for mixed feed. These plans, which are being approved and which are being made available to the republics, krais and oblasts in keeping with the established schedules, must be carried out not only by the industrial enterprises but also by the consumers of the mixed feed.

Future plans for development of the branch call for an increase in the production of mixed feed and this will make it possible to utilize more efficiently the forage fund grain at kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

COPYRIGHT: VO "Agropromizdat", "Ekonomika sel'skogo khozyaystva", 1985

LIVESTOCK

MOLDAVIAN PARTY REVIEWS CATTLE WINTERING PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 26 Jan 85 p 1

/Article: "In the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party"/

/Text/ The Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party has examined the fulfillment of tasks concerned with the organized carrying out of the livestock wintering program and increasing the production and purchases of livestock husbandry products during the 1984/85 wintering period.

In the decree that was adopted, it is noted that the party, soviet and economic organs throughout the republic are carrying out a definite amount of work associated with the organized carrying out of the livestock wintering program and further increasing the production and purchases of livestock husbandry products.

During the three and a half months of the 1984/85 wintering period and compared to the corresponding period for the previous wintering campaign, the productivity of the cows increased by 32 and amounted to 734 kilograms. This improvement came about owing to an increase in the level of branch management, an improvement in the system for livestock maintenance and feeding, improvements in production organization and in personnel work and also as a result of the inclusion of more personnel in the socialist competition. The weight increases at interfarm complexes for beef and pork production were raised by 26 and 5 percent respectively. Increases took place in the volumes for the production and purchases of all types of livestock products.

At the same time, individual ministries and departments, a number of rayon party committees and rayon executive committees, many primary party organizations and the leaders of kolkhozes, goskhozes and interfarm enterprises failed to take proper measures aimed at ensuring the organized carrying out of the livestock wintering campaign. On farms in Chimishliyskiy, Kriulyanskiy, Kutuzovskiy, Sholdaneshtskiy and a number of other rayons, reductions took place in the productivity of the cows and in milk production as a result of weak organizational and mass-political work among the livestock breeders, violations of technological and labor discipline, inefficient use of feed, the slow introduction into operations of leading experience and shortcomings in organizing the socialist competition during January. On farms in

Grigoriopolskiy and Kantemirskiy rayons, the average daily milk yield per cow amounts to only 6.6-6.9 kilograms.

Serious shortcomings in carrying out the livestock wintering program are being noted in the work of interfarm complexes for pork production in Leovskiy, Bessarabskiy, Dondyushanskiy rayons and for the raising and fattening of cattle in Lazovskiy and Ungenskiy rayons, where the average daily weight increases in the animals during December 1984 were lower than those planned by a factor of 1.5-2. The Novoanenskiy, Sorokskiy, Kalarashskiy and other rayon party committees are not exercising sufficient control over the decisions and plans which called for measures aimed at ensuring satisfactory and warm wintering for the livestock.

The enterprises of the Ministry of Procurements are not satisfying the requirements of social livestock husbandry for starter mixed feed. Just as in the past, they are tolerating the production of low quality products and they are not adhering to the delivery schedules. Shortcomings persist in the acceptance and processing of milk, livestock and poultry within the Minmyasomolprom /Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry/ for the Moldavian SSR.

Subordinate enterprises of the republic's Moldglavenergo are only slowly eliminating the causes of emergency shutdowns of electric power for the livestock complexes and farms.

No attempt has been made to reorganize the work concerned with achieving more active participation in achieving successful livestock wintering operations by Moldavpotreboysuz or by the republic's Ministry of Culture or Ministry of Domestic Services.

On some farms in Kotovskiy, Rezinskiy, Kalarashskiy and other rayons, the conditions required for highly productive working and living conditions for the livestock breeders have not been created. Goskomsel'khoztekhnika for the Moldavian SSR and the leaders of the republic's agricultural ministries and departments have not satisfied completely the requirements of the livestock workers for specialized clothing and footwear in conformity with the established norms.

Some rayon party committees are not exercising proper control over the livestock wintering operations, they are raising only weakly the responsibility of the communists for carrying out the party and governmental directives with regard to increasing the production of livestock products and they are not devoting proper attention to intensifying organizational and mass-political work, strengthening the party ranks among the livestock breeders, ensuring proper assignments for the communists and komsomols and raising the leading role they play in production.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia has recommended that the rayon party committees, rayon executive committees, rayon executive committees, Kolkhoz Council of the Moldavian SSR, MSSR Minsel'khoz /Ministry of Agriculture/, MSSR Minplodoovoshchkhov /Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry/, MSSR Ministry of Viticulture and Winemaking, MSSR Minmyasomolprom, Moldtabakprom Agroindustrial Association and the Moldefirmasloprom Association examine immediately the situation on each farm which has tolerated a reduction

in livestock and poultry productivity or which has not fulfilled the planned rates of growth for the production and sale of milk, meat and eggs to the state and to ensure an unconditional increase in the production and purchases of livestock products during the winter period.

The Central Committee has obligated the rayon party committees, rayon executive committees, primary party organizations and the leaders of kolkhozes, goskhozes and interfarm enterprises to undertake measures aimed at ensuring complete observance of technological and labor discipline, improving labor organization, organizing continuous operation of the feed preparation shops and feed lines, organizing efficient feeding for the livestock and poultry, raising their productivity and ensuring complete preservation for the young stock. All of the livestock husbandry farms and complexes must be staffed with the necessary personnel and normal working and recreational conditions must be created for them. A further expansion must take place in the socialist competition for carrying out the plans and obligations for the production and purchases of livestock products during the final year of the five-year plan.

The recommendation has been made to have Goskomsel'khoztekhnika for the Moldavian SSR, Moldglavenergo and Goskomnefteproduktov organize the continuous operation of machines, equipment and feed preparation equipment on all of the livestock farms. They must further ensure reliable technical services and a stable supply of electric power for all of the livestock farms. Measures must be undertaken to ensure a timely supply of fuel and lubricating materials for the livestock installations, especially enterprises of Moldptitseprom NPO /Scientific Production Association/.

The recommendation has been made to have the republic's Ministry of Procurements intensify control over the work of enterprises of the mixed feed industry, observe in a strict manner the schedules for the release and use of the products being produced and to improve the quality of the mixed feeds and protein-vitamin additives. A search must be undertaken for the means for increasing the production of starter mixed feeds for young livestock and poultry during the winter period of maintenance.

7026
CSO: 1824/251A

LIVESTOCK

SHORTCOMINGS, INEFFICIENCY IN UZBEK LIVESTOCK SECTOR DETAILED

Oblast Inadequacies Revealed

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by M. Sadvakasov: "At the UzSSR People's Control Committee -- The Test of Winter"]

[Text] Materials on the course of livestock wintering were the subject of discussions at office meetings of five party raykoms in Andizhan and Dzhizak oblasts and the oblast and rayon people's control committees here. Forty one officials received a disciplinary reprimand, 3 were removed from their positions and 26 were fined. In all, the reviews covered 113 farms in two oblasts. More than 400 people's controllers, agricultural specialists, Komsomol Searchlight members and deputies participated. The accent was on shortcomings in the organization of wintering and their elimination.

By the beginning of last November in Andizhan Oblast they had already used more than 30 percent of the coarse feed prepared for winter, including 45 percent of the haylage. In some rayons the figures were even higher: in Altynkul'skiy Rayon, for example, wintering cows had already eaten 80 percent of the haylage. The Kolkhoz imeni Sverdlov and the Kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev in this rayon were left with no haylage at all for winter. The situation was no better on farms in Zarbdarskiy, Dustlikskiy, Arnasayskiy, Oktyabr'skiy and Mirzachul'skiy rayons in Andizhan Oblast. They have consumed more than one-half of the winter feed in this oblast.

Moreover, last year the overall feed preparation situation was in poor shape. By the end of November in Andizhan Oblast they had only prepared about 80 percent of the coarse feed called for by the plan, and in Dzhizak Oblast -- 94 percent. Not one of the rayons in Andizhan Oblast fulfilled the plan for coarse feed, and only 8 of 13 fulfilled their silage plans. Of the 23 sovkhoses in the Dzhizak Agro-industrial Association, 10 did not fulfill their plans for coarse feed preparation. This says a lot about wintering here. Farms in these oblasts have 11.2-13.1 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock, while it is essential to have 20.

Unfortunately there continue to be cases of account padding and even spoilage of feeds. At 24 farms in Andizhan Oblast they added on more than 4,000 tons of coarse feed and at 12 farms more than 4,000 tons of silage. The Sovkhoz imeni 50 Years of the USSR in Komsomolabadskiy Rayon added on 902 tons of silage and 351 tons of haylage. This is 36 and 39 percent of the total tonnage. At the Kzyl Charvador and "Leningrad" Sovkhozoes in Dzhizak Oblast carelessness caused the spoilage of 165 tons of hay and haylage and 20 tons of feed salts.

All this was done in spite of the decisions of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee's 16th Plenum, which condemned such shams.

There still are some who have not learned how to manage skillfully. It would seem that in conditions of feed scarcity, it would be especially important to be able to use, prepare and dispense it. At the majority of farms checked, however, progressive methods were not honored. Four feed mills in Andizhan Oblast were not used. Why then did farms acquire them, spending 185,000 rubles? Of the 308 feed milling units available to Dzhizak animal husbandry workers, only 247 were operating. Hardly anybody would deny the effectiveness of feed preparation houses, but for no reason, 5 of the 13 such houses in Zaaminskiy and Pakhtakorskiy rayons were not working.

Labor mechanization is in bad shape in some farms. In Andizhan Oblast 61 milking machines were, figuratively speaking, rusting. This is 14 percent of the total number! Many feed dispensers and liquid manure spreaders were not working. These instances indicate the reduced responsibility of managers of these section.

Expensive equipment is sitting idle. At Sotsializm Sovkhoz in Leninskiy Rayon and the imeni Sverdlov Kolkhoz in Altynkul'skiy Rayon, 600 cows are milked by hand, while milking machines are gathering dust on the shelves.

The nutritional condition of cattle is poor. In Moskovskiy and Farishskiy rayons, from 17 to 27 percent of the cattle are in poor condition. What can be the return from such animals? At the Kzyl Charvador Sovkhoz in Zaaminskiy Rayon, the milk yield from cows in stalls fell somewhat compared to last year and was only 1.5 kg daily. The situation is similar at many other farms.

Also, at the Kzyl Charvador, 3.3 feed units were expended for each kilogram of milk, more than twice as much as the planned figure.

To drive home a point, waste is found in all work sections. Cattle deaths and forced slaughter are the consequence of bad care and ineffective treatment of animals. The total value of livestock which died is 305,000 rubles, but there was compensation for only one-fifth of this. This is in Andizhan Oblast alone. In Dzhizak Oblast, losses amounted to 46,000 rubles, of which only 700 was compensated. In addition, 1,246 head of low weight cattle and 699 small ones had to be slaughtered.

Numbers, numbers. They quite vividly describe the activities of farms and rayons. Animal husbandry workers at the "Leningrad" in Dzhizak Oblast should have managed things so that only 5 kg of milk would have been used in the feeding of each piglet, but 31 kg were used. During 10 months of last year

sovkhozes in the Dzhizak APO went over the milk use norms by 88 tons, valued at 31,000 rubles.

It is not surprising that many farms were slow in fulfilling annual plans for the sales of animal products to the state. By the end of November, the Nushkent, imeni Lenin, imeni 24th Party Congress, imeni G. Gulyam and imeni K. Marks in Dzhizak Oblast had only delivered half of the planned amounts of meat. At many farms dairy laboratories are not working and products have low fat content. Some farms continue the discredited practice of delivering butter instead of milk, thus bringing great harm to themselves.

The committee was strict towards managers of sectors and departments who lowered their requirements and did not take energetic measures to eliminate shortcomings. They were informed of the announcement by managers of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry that the ministries continue to be involved in the organization of livestock wintering and that guilty individuals will be held responsible. The committee pointed out comrade Britov, chief of the Ministry of Agriculture's Main Administration for Animal Husbandry, comrade Zul'pitdinov, chief of the Uzbek Karakul Industry Administration, and comrade Tsoy, chief of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry Animal Husbandry Administration. A strict reprimand was given comrade Lozhkin, deputy chief of the Andizhan Experimental Demonstration Institution for Animal Husbandry and to comrade Mirzaakhmedov, director of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry Andizhan APO. Comrade Analbayev, chief of the Dzhizak Experimental Demonstration Institution was warned and strict reprimands were given to comrade Karayev, director of the Dzhizak Trust for Karakul Sovkhozes and to comrade Ashirkulov, director of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry Dzhizak APO. A money fine was also levied on the latter.

By this March, the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Andizhan and Dzhizak Oblast Agricultural Administrations should make reports about the elimination of these shortcomings to the committee. Prior to that much has to be changed and corrected. Time will tell how well this succeeds.

Problem Areas Examined

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Feb 85 p 2

[Article: "Common Concern for Wintering of Animals Necessary". Two-part article by Mikh. Pruger, PRAVDA correspondent: "One Good Turn Deserves Another", and by V. Berezovskiy, PRAVDA VOSTOKA staff correspondent: "A Return to Lost Positions"]

[Text] Mikh. Pruger: "One Good Turn Deserve Another"

Farmers in Tashkent and Dzhizak Oblasts are bound by the ties of friendship and labor competition. They began the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan striving to expand upon what has been done and to make even greater contributions to

fulfilling its targets. At the same time an analysis of last year's production activities shows quite a few unfortunate oversights and unused reserves in these competing oblasts.

This winter was a hard test for rural workers in Tashkent Oblast.

Kolkhozes, sovkhoses and interfarm enterprises in the majority of rayons produced more meat, milk and eggs than last year. Between 1 October 1984 and 1 January 1985 they produced 97 tons of meat and almost 26 million eggs more than during the same period last year, but considerably less milk was produced. Nevertheless, more milk was sold to the state during this period.

However, a high standard approach will not permit one to say that the labors of animal husbandry workers in the capital oblast were satisfactory. The annual plan for meat purchases was not fulfilled, the shortfall was 567 tons. The state was shorted more than 3,200 tons of milk. Out of 15 rayons 6 did not meet the meat procurement plan and 13 didn't meet the milk procurement plan. Akhangaranskiy and Galabinskiy rayons did not fulfill the plans for milk and meat sales to the state. The oblast was let down by animal husbandry complexes in the Uzglavzagotzhivprom [possibly--Uzbek Main Animal Procurement] system, which were 2,300 tons of meat short of the plan. It is difficult to say how things will continue to go at the Gallyakuduk and Sergeli complexes if Uzglavzagotzhivprom and the republic Ministry of Agriculture do not solve the problems which are hindering their normal operation and which have been covered in PRAVDA VOSTOKA.

Poultry factories overfulfilled the plan for the sales of eggs to the state, but did not meet the poultry meat sales plan, although they did attain higher levels than in 1983. The main fault lies with collectives at the Yangyul'skiy Broiler Factory and the Poultry Factory imeni 26th CPSU Congress in Srednechirchikskiy Rayon, which didn't meet their plans.

Output reductions at a number of farms result from violations of conditions for keeping and feeding animals. However, the main problem is a feed shortage. On 1 January 1985 farms had more than 40,000 tons of coarse feed less than on the same day in 1984. This figure includes 13,500 tons of hay, 910 tons of concentrated feed and 890 tons of fodder roots. Less silage was prepared.

Frosts and snow hindered animal husbandry workers. However, all rayons didn't get into difficult situations. Where they were able to rapidly orientate themselves, solve daily problems and show flexibility, it was possible to prepare all types of coarse feeds and to ensile not only more corn, but also other crops which animals eagerly eat. Feed shops and feed houses are operating at full capacity in such rayons, feeds are cooked and enriched with nutrients. All this permits zealous farmers to minimize the effects of unfavorable weather conditions. It is no accident, for example, that farms in Tashkentskiy and Ordzhonikidzevskiy rayons fulfilled state sales plans for all products during the wintering season.

Not all farms are concerned about maintaining animals. There were more sheep and goat deaths this winter than last.

Compared to 1983 the number of livestock offspring declined on kolkhozes and sovkhoses of all rayons except for Akhangaranskiy and Bekabadskiy rayons.

The reasons for shortcomings in farm output were cited at a recent Tashkent Party Obkom Plenum. Many party raykoms, rayispolkoms and agricultural organs do not give deep and constant attention to animal husbandry problems, and consider this a secondary sector. This is why many farms do not introduce reserves for improving the productivity of livestock and increasing the production of meat, milk and eggs. There is no fundamental evaluation of the lack of organization and discipline as required by decisions of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee's 16th Plenum. Instead of improving breeding work and strengthening the feed base, party raykoms, rayispolkoms, primary party organizations and the managers of some farms engage in account padding and deception. This causes great harm.

The 16th Plenum directed special attention towards the need to further develop public sector animal husbandry.

A number of those guilty of shortcomings in organizing the wintering of livestock were strictly punished at a meeting of the party obkom office held yesterday. It was proposed that the work of a number of farms and all places for wintering livestock be placed under constant party supervision and that there be increased responsibility for wintering on the part of party organizations and all communists.

Special responsibility for successful wintering should be entrusted to managers at the rayon and oblast level. The five-year plan final year sales of milk, meat, eggs and other animal products should not only be fulfilled but overfulfilled.

[Text] V. Berezovskiy: "The Lost Positions"

The collective at the Pakhtakorskiy Experimental Farm of the Golodnaya Steppe Division of the SoyuznNIKhI [All Union Scientific Research Institute of Cotton Growing] finished last year with excellent results. The state obtained more than 530 tons of milk and much meat from them. All plans were successfully fulfilled. The farms have reliable reserves of feed and the feed shop is at full capacity. The sector earned 50,000 rubles of net product.

However, there are not many such farms in the oblast. Animal husbandry in the virgin lands area was feverish throughout practically the entire five-year plan. Unfortunately, last year was no exception. Animal husbandry workers in the oblast have nothing to commend themselves for in the competition with their Tashkent colleagues. It must be admitted that the situation is far from bright. The plans for the production of meat, milk, eggs and other products were not met. Many indicators are considerably worse than last year.

The problem is that many farms cannot get away from working in the old manner. Meanwhile, plans and demands have increased and life is not standing still. This has created a serious gap between words, with which some farmers were very generous, and deeds.

Take productivity, a decisive indicator in the oblast. Milk yield in the oblast averages 2,080 kg per cow. This is a figure from yesterday in animal husbandry. This is all the more urgent because every year the farms have increasing numbers of pedigreed livestock. The picture is no better with regard to eggs per hen. There are also problems with livestock feeding.

Problems in herd reproduction still await solutions. As previously, farms replenish their herds primarily by purchases from the population. Dzhizak animal husbandry workers got only 61 calves per 100 cows. The remaining young animals were either lost or the cows were barren.

It can be said that the oblast has all the potentials for animal husbandry. It has extensive steppes and mountain pastures, the republic's largest grain area and rapidly increasing irrigated areas. One can obtain low cost and full value forage almost all year around here. However, the amount of coarse feeds, silage and fodder roots prepared is less than needed. Fields allocated to feed crops are planted to other crops; crop rotation patterns are neglected. Yields are low, for example, only 50 quintals of alfalfa hay per hectare.

Insufficient importance is placed upon intermediate cover crops. The oblast planting plans for rye, perko [trans. unknown] and rape are only one-third filled. Farms and even rayons do not select stock seeds for these crops. Feed crops account for 16 percent of all plantings. Specialists reckon that the minimum necessary is 20 percent. This is, of course, on the condition that yields increase. Only then will the public herd have sufficient feed.

There is also another reason for indicator reductions compared to past years. Accounting was put in order in light of the decisions of the 16th Plenum. This knocked the ground out from under eye washers. A sorry record was set by the "Moskva" Kolkhoz in Dzhizak Oblast, where the average milk yield fell by 2,000 kg. Clearly, there are simply no cows there. It is no accident that the kolkhoz chairman, A. Ergashev, was released from his duties and made to answer.

Among the main suppliers of animal products, Gallyaaral and Bakhmal have strong working traditions and dynasties of shepherders and cattle raisers. These include N. Nazarov, winner of a USSR State Prize in 1984. However, for some reason, things are not running smoothly for animal raisers in the rayons. They are now completing the oblast summary. Analysis shows that there were blunders in breeding work and feed production. Also, they have not outgrown careless attitudes. Can it really be normal that in Bakhmal they slaughtered almost 1,000 head of cattle and more than 2,650 sheep just for intrafarm needs? This is considerably more than the norm. And, speaking frankly, are they closing the loop holes for theft and other misconduct? It is time to put an end to this.

The wintering of livestock was a serious test for Dzhizak animal raisers. Better than any reviewers or commissions, the frost finds out who is ready for the important campaign and how well they do. For example, the cold did not take the Zaamniskiy Rayon farmers unawares. Feed shops at farms here worked properly and there was heat and facilities were dry. Brigade contracts are becoming more widespread and socialist competition is being organized. Good results are awarded by payments in kind.

Farishin karakul raisers rapidly recovered from the bad weather. Feed was brought to the wintering sites and the sheepfolds put in order.

Animal raisers at the Dzhizak Oblast Sovkhoz imeni Engels showed themselves to be negligent farmers. In December here daily milk yields per cow were 1.5 kg. This doesn't surprise anybody. For days the farm did not have electric lights, and loaders, feed dispensers and transporters sat idle. Cattle froze to death. Feed was dispensed to animals by eye. According to estimates by people's controllers, there was enough of it to last to mid February. What about later? Norbekov, the farms chief zootechnician, had no answer here. He was dismissed.

The last year of the five-year plan will be a tight one for Dzhizak animal raisers. It requires full returns from each brigade and specialist. It is possible to make up for omissions and to return lost positions. The assurance for success is a business like attitude and the introduction of progressive experience, including that of competitors, and firm discipline. One can believe that it will come to the Dzhizak farmers.

Results of socialist competition between animal raisers in Tashkent and Dzhizak Oblasts indicates that by no means all reserves have been put into operation. There are gaps between the indicators of neighboring farms and rayons working under equal conditions. In both oblasts plans for the delivery of meat, milk and eggs to the state have not been fulfilled.

A weak feed base is one of the main reasons for the sector's lagging. Farm and rayon managers and specialists must give this some thought. It is necessary to more rapidly master crop rotations, and put into use other reserves capable of developing the sector.

Animal raisers in the oblast are now competing under the slogan: "Wintering at Farms -- A Common Concern!". It is essential to do everything possible so that these words do not diverge from deeds.

11574

CSO; 1824/256

LIVESTOCK

RSFSR REGIONAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY REVIEWED

Winter Progress, 1984 Procurement

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by specialists of the RSFSR Minsel'khos [Ministry of Agriculture]:
"A High Level of Productivity for Farms"]

[Text] In most of our republic it is still cold, but good news continues to arrive from Russian farms. Having completed last year's plan on the sale of meat, milk, eggs and wool ahead of time, workers of the agro-industrial complex in the republic sold livestock and poultry at a rate of 1 percent above the plan, milk--2 percent and eggs--6 percent. Now, beginning with the first days of the new year, livestock farmers are striving for success. In Kaluga, Moscow, Orlov, Kursk, Lipetsk and Magadan oblasts, Krasnodar Kray and the Bashkir ASSR as compared to last year every 10 days milk yield increases by 3-5 kilograms. In Leningrad Oblast daily milk yield per cow equals 9 kilograms, which exceeds last year's levels. It is gratifying to note that among those who are increasing milk procurement from day to day are oblasts which last year suffered from unfavorable weather conditions--Voronezh, Astrakhan, Kurgan and Chelyabinsk.

What helps leading enterprises to increase livestock productivity? Let us turn at least to the experience of Krasnodar Kray. In Ladozhskiy Sovkhoz of Ust'-Labinskiy Rayon, for example, last year milk yield per cow was 4,740 kilograms, which reflected the achievement of a solid increase. Here the feed shop is working well, full-ration mixtures are being prepared, a flow-shop system of production has been introduced, the organization of labor is constantly being perfected and breeding work is being carried out skilfully. Beysug Sovkhoz of Primorsko-Akhtarskiy Rayon increased its milk yield per cow by 132 kilograms over last year, reaching 4,340 kilograms. In addition, 92 calves were produced per 100 cows last year.

A great deal has been done, but the necessary stability in the development of livestock raising still has not been achieved. Last year plans for the sale of milk and meat were not fulfilled by the Buryat ASSR and Kalinin, Omsk, Chita and Volgograd oblasts; for the sale of livestock and poultry--by Kurgan, Novosibirsk and Irkutsk oblasts; for the sale of milk--Kostroma, Yaroslavl and Kirov oblasts, and Krasnoyarsk, Maritime and Khabarovsk krays.

For example, let us look at the enterprises of Yaroslavl Oblast. They did not utilize the opportunities of the pasture period to the full degree, they procured little feed for winter and that which they did procure was of low quality. Now they cannot get all feed shops into operation. It is no accident that the enterprises of Maritime Kray are among the lagging--serious shortcomings are tolerated on dairy farms there. An investigation showed, for example, that in Borisovskiy Sovkhoz of Ussuriyskiy Rayon feeds are given to animals in unprepared form and that last year every 10th cow did not produce progeny. Naturally milk yield is now lower than last year here.

Of serious concern is the fact that in 3 months of overwintering, average daily weight gain of cattle and hogs decreased in the enterprises of Pskov, Tambov, and Amur oblasts as well as a number of others. According to operational data, the enterprises of the processing industry received animals in a low nutritional state in December. Thus for example, in Bryansk Oblast the average weight of a head of cattle dropped by 39 kilograms, in Gorkiy Oblast--by 25 and in Perm Oblast--by 35 kilograms.

This year feed resources for overwintering are significantly poorer than last year's. This is why a priority goal includes managing well with what is available. However, as an investigation showed, many feed shops remain idle due to equipment disrepair in Perm, Novosibirsk, Yaroslavl and a number of other oblasts. The enterprises of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for Supply Production Equipment for Agriculture] are not doing much to help kolkhozes and sovkhozes to organize the operation of feed shops. Many feed shops receive no technical servicing and specialists from Goskomsel'khoztekhnika come to farms only when called.

Still the year's results are promising, but a little more work must be done in order to consolidate positive changes in livestock raising and to achieve the accelerated development of the branch. It is essential to strive to have all farm links of the technical conveyor working with precision, coordination and the greatest return possible.

The stall-upkeep period is the longest and most intensive period of the year for the livestock farmer. This is why it is very important to create on farms all of the necessary living conditions, to skilfully organize trade services for people and to organize the provision of hot meals. All of this will facilitate productive labor.

North Caucasus Production Examined

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Commentary by P. V. Mironov, director of the Main Production Administration of the Northern Caucasus Region of the RSFSR Minsel'khoz on article written by V. Shanayev, Irafskiy Rayon, North Osetian SSR: "Search for Good Management Every Day"]

[Excerpt] The workers of farms in enterprises of the North Caucasus finished last year with good results. Plans on the sale to the state of all types of

agricultural products have been overfulfilled. The kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Krasnodar Kray stood out especially--from here 495,000 tons of meat and 1,488,000 tons of milk were sent for processing. Established quotas were fulfilled by 106 and 108 percent respectively.

Great success was also achieved by the sheep farmers of Stavropol and Dagestan. They sold the state about 900 tons of pure wool above the quota. A high level of preservation of calves has been achieved, the number of young per litter increased and this means that prerequisites have been created for the continued growth in production of valuable raw materials.

Success is facilitated by constant concern about increasing the nutritive value of rations. In North Caucasus kolkhozes and sovkhoses over 3,200 feed shops are working at full capacity, and since the beginning of overwintering they have already prepared over 2 million tons of highly-nutritive forage mixtures and 124,000 tons of artificial milk to feed calves. Significant savings have been achieved in grain forage and whole milk. Over 70 percent of straw is fed to animals in steamed or processed form only, which enables farmers to utilize coarse feeds with a great return.

Do our livestock farmers have other unused possibilities? Without doubt. This is attested to by the acute signal from Irafskiy Rayon of the North Osetian ASSR. Despite the general growth in production output, low livestock productivity remains in a number of enterprises of Rostov Oblast and the Dagestan ASSR. Here expenditures of labor and feeds are great.

Commentary on Central Region

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jan 85 p 1

[Commentary by D. G. Shchukin, director of the Main Administration for the Central Region of the RSFSR Minsel'khoz on article by I. Pyrkh, Starodubskiy Rayon, Bryansk Oblast and T. Karyakina, Kalinin Oblast: "Success Comes to the Assiduous"]

[Excerpt] Last year the livestock farmers of the Central Region of Russia worked adequately, fulfilling quotas on the sale to the state of all types of livestock products. Especially outstanding were the farm workers of Vladimir and Tula oblasts, who significantly surpassed their quotas. A great deal has been done, but stability in branch development has not yet been achieved. The lowest indicators were achieved by enterprises of Kalinin Oblast, which did not fulfill the annual quota for the sale of milk and meat to the state. Great lags in milk production were tolerated in Yaroslavl Oblast. Even now production is less than it was in January of last year. Milk yield has also decreased in Ivanovo Oblast.

The main reason for lags involves poor production organization. This is attested to by the published acute signal from Kalinin Oblast, where there are especially many shortcomings. Today average milk yield per cow here does not exceed 2.7 kilograms.

The capacities of the feed-production base are being utilized poorly. In Ivanovo Oblast 91 percent of feed shops are in operation; in Yaroslavl--96. In these two oblasts during the height of overwintering a total of 23 shops remain idle. The rations of the public herd are not enriched with vitaminous coniferous meal. The marketability of farms is also low. Whereas in Moscow, Vladimir and Kostroma oblasts it reaches 96-98 percent, in Kalinin, Yaroslavl and Ivanovo oblasts it does not exceed 75-81 percent. This means that a great deal of milk is used for intra-enterprise needs and that the quality of products is very low.

In correcting the situation, special attention should be given to brigade contracts. Ryazan Oblast has set a good example. Progressive forms of labor organization are being actively confirmed in the enterprises of Orlov Oblast.

8228

CSO: 1824/211

LIVESTOCK

RAISE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY, IMPROVE FEED BASE

Moscow PLANVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 2, Feb 85 pp 21-27

/Article/ by G. Yelistratov, deputy chief of_a department of USSR Gosplan:
"Intensive Development of Animal Husbandry"/

/Text/ The USSR Food Program, approved during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, advanced the task for accelerating growth in the production of many agricultural products.

Here a special place is occupied by animal husbandry products. Despite the modern development of animal husbandry, the population's requirements for such products as meat and milk are still not being satisfied completely. In order to achieve a higher level of consumption of animal husbandry products, the production of such products during the 1980's must be increased considerably compared to the figures for the preceding decade.

The Food Program has defined an "all-round conversion over to the use of intensive methods for animal husbandry management and a considerable increase in the productivity of all types of livestock and poultry"* as the chief direction to be pursued for accelerating the development of animal husbandry operations.

In developing animal husbandry in accordance with the above plan, many kolkhozes and sovkhoses achieved substantial growth in production in 1983-1984. According to preliminary data, the average annual production of meat in dressed weight during 1983-1984 will increase by 1.4 million tons, milk -- by 7.4 million tons and eggs -- by 4.6 billion units. These indicators conform for the most part to the tasks.

During the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a high value was placed upon the work being performed by the agricultural workers in carrying out the Food Program. In a speech delivered before the Plenum, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko emphasized that the "changes noted in animal husbandry are especially gratifying"**.

* Food Program of the USSR During the Period Up To 1990 and Measures for Implementing It. Moscow, Politizdat, 1982, p 34.

** Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 23 October 1984, Moscow, Politizdat, 1984, p 4.

Practically the entire increase in milk production was achieved by raising the productivity of the cows, the numbers of which did not increase over the past 3 years. Over the past 2 years, the average annual milk yield per cow increased by 200 kilograms and on farms in the Estonian SSR -- by 471 and in the Moldavian SSR -- by 543 kilograms. A noticeable increase took place in the productivity of cows on farms in the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Turkmenia and in a number of other union republics.

Improvements took place in the indicators of beef farms. Compared to 1982, the weight of each head of cattle sold to the state by kolkhozes and sovkhoses increased by 11 kilograms. An improvement was noted in the weight conditions for hogs. More than 70 percent of the overall increase in meat production was achieved by raising the productivity of the animals, that is, based upon more intensive raising of the available animals. During these same years, improvements took place in the indicators for the reproduction of the animals, in the milk yields and also in the safeguarding of the milk.

In 1984 the productivity of laying hens on public farms amounted to 212 eggs and this was somewhat higher than the figure for 1982.

The country's poultry breeders are exceeding the tasks set forth in the Food Program and they have a real opportunity for reaching the goal set for 1990 ahead of schedule.

The growth in the productivity of the livestock and poultry has been accompanied by a noticeable improvement in many of the branch's economic indicators. Thus, in 1983 the labor expenditures for the production of 1 quintal of milk amounted to 8.4 man-hours, whereas in 1982 -- 9 man-hours. For obtaining 1 quintal of weight increase in cattle and hogs, the figures declined by 3.1 and 2.5 man-hours respectively. This is producing a noticeable savings in labor resources for the country as a whole. A reduction is also taking place in the production costs for the products being produced.

The October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized in this regard that "one urgent task is that of consolidating the positive trends in animal husbandry and undertaking all possible measures aimed at ensuring its accelerated development". The principal factors affecting the accelerated development of animal husbandry: the branch's logistical base, the number of animals and their structure from the standpoint of quality and the availability of feed and animal husbandry workers.

In the not too distant past, the development of animal husbandry was restrained by insufficient facilities for the animals, by inadequate equipping of the branch with mechanized equipment and thus by the slow introduction of more improved technological methods. At the present time, the situation has been corrected to a substantial degree. Over the past 10 years, more than 70 billion rubles worth of capital investments have been employed in animal husbandry. At the beginning of 1984, its productive capital amounted to more than 122 billion rubles, or almost 43 percent of the total amount of agricultural productive

* "Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 23 October 1984", p 5.

capital. This made it possible to restore substantially the cattle yards and to build more than 3,600 livestock complexes and many poultry factories. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, facilities were placed in operation for 21.3 million head of cattle, 13.4 million hogs and 23.3 million sheep and goats. Today, standard facilities are available for from 80 to 90 percent of the different types of animals.

The quality and numbers of livestock and poultry -- the highest for the entire history of domestic animal husbandry -- testify to the increasing potential of the farms. The proportion of pure-bred cows amounts to more than 30 percent and yet 15 years ago it was only 8 percent. Almost all of the cows on the farms are pedigree stock. A considerable increase has taken place in the proportion of highly productive black-variegated cattle (from 14 to 23 percent). As a result of the purposeful work carried out over the past 15 years aimed at improving the productive qualities of the animals, the annual productive possibilities of livestock strains being bred at the present time are as follows: milk yield per cow -- 3,000-3,500 kilograms, meat productivity per head of cattle -- 150-160 kilograms and for hogs -- 140-145 kilograms. The young stock of a majority of the cattle strains being bred at the present time are capable of attaining a weight of 400-450 kilograms at the age of 480-540 days and hogs -- a weight of 100 kilograms at the age of 250-300 days. Ten to fifteen years ago, such potential was found only at individual farms and many of them experienced difficulty in attempting to surpass a cow milk productivity of 2,500 kilograms or a meat productivity in cattle and hogs of 100-120 kilograms.

The substantial changes taking place in animal husbandry are borne out by the extensive use of progressive technologies and a high degree of mechanization for many labor-intensive processes, as a result of which a considerable improvement is taking place in the norms for servicing the livestock and, as well, the work of a livestock breeder is becoming more attractive. All of this serves to underscore the fact that the prerequisites have been created in animal husbandry at the present time for the accelerated intensification of output production and mainly by raising the productivity of the livestock. However, a proper return is still not being realized. The milk productivity of cows during the 1981-1984 period, notwithstanding a certain improvement, especially in recent years, continues to remain at the 1971-1975 level, even though the pedigree qualities of the livestock, as already mentioned, have changed substantially.

The weight conditions for livestock sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes were raised mainly as a result of their fattening periods being extended. Thus, in swine breeding, an animal delivery weight of 100-102 kilograms is achieved on the average over a period of 500 days, although in 1970 it was slightly more than 400 days. This means that full use is not being made of the genetic potential available on the farms. The low productivity of the animals is adversely affecting the positive changes in many economic indicators and particularly labor productivity, production costs and the return on fixed productive capital.

Poultry raising experience testifies to the great opportunities that are available for improving these and a number of other indicators with improved productivity. In our country, it is being carried out mainly on an industrial basis. The proportion of poultry factories engaged in the production of eggs

and meat amounts to more than 80 percent. A typical feature of modern poultry raising -- a rather high level of productivity. The egg production of hens, for example, amounts to 212 units annually. In the not too distant past it was only 100-105 units, overall egg production in the public sector -- 8-9 billion units and poultry meat -- 0.2-0.3 million tons. More than 50 billion eggs and approximately 2 million tons of poultry meat were produced in 1984.

The coefficient of use of facilities at egg oriented poultry factories -- approximately 100 percent. With improved productivity, the feed consumption per 1,000 eggs decreased by a factor of 3.5 from 1965 to 1984 and amounts to 2.4 quintals of feed units.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes with highly productive dairy and beef farms as a rule have lower production costs and high labor productivity and they consume less feed per unit of product obtained as a result of better balance.

Thus the highest expenses for obtaining milk and the lowest dairy farm productivities are found on farms in the Georgian SSR and Azerbaijan SSR. A typical feature of these farms -- extremely low availability of feed for the animals. Whereas in 1983 an average of 26.4 quintals of feed units was expended per standard head of cattle throughout the country as a whole, on farms in Georgia and Azerbaijan -- 15 and 17.7 quintals respectively.

A low level of support in the form of feed continues on farms in Armenia, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan and on many farms in other union republics. When there is an inadequate feeding level for the livestock, a large portion of the feed is consumed for the purpose of sustaining the lives of the animals and not for obtaining compensation in the form of product.

Only on the basis of more complete and balanced feeding will it be possible to achieve highly efficient management for animal husbandry on the whole.

What is happening with regard to strengthening the feed base and what is its structure under modern conditions?

If we view the feed base as an isolated and independently functioning object, then tremendous changes are taking place in it, many of which are positive in nature. This is borne out by the data on overall feed consumption: during the period from 1965 to 1983, it increased by a factor of 1.8 and amounted to more than 400 million tons of feed units. The consumption of coarse feed increased by a factor of 1.5. Considerably greater use was made of industrially produced feed. The logistical base for feed production changed substantially, the farms have considerably more feed harvesting equipment and a large number of feed storehouses, feed preparation shops and others have been built. However the development of the feed base was not sufficient for increasing the numbers of livestock and poultry and, as a result, the feeding level for the animals changed only to a negligible degree. Thus, compared to 1971-1975 when 25.3 quintals of feed units were expended per standard head of livestock and poultry, in 1982-1983 -- 25.8 quintals.

Taking into account the genetic qualities of the livestock, a requirement exists for having not less than 35 quintals of feed units per standard head. Only if

this is the case will it be possible to utilize fully the potential of the livestock with regard to raised productivity. All of this serves to indicate that the chief trend with regard to the development of animal husbandry during this modern stage is that of raising the productivity of the animals based upon an improved level of feeding for them.

The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet K.U. Chernenko emphasized this fact in a speech delivered before the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "We must first of all raise the productivity of the livestock by means of qualitative improvements in the herd and by strengthening the feed base decisively. More products must be obtained from the same number of animals and with thrifty expenditures of feed, labor and funds -- this then must be the principal trend for the development of animal husbandry".*

The campaign aimed at achieving quality improvements in the herd must be carried out on a constant basis. However, even with noticeable progress being made, we still have some farms with low productivity animals, despite the fact that other farms have high productivity indicators and are constantly improving the quality of their herd.

In view of the urgent nature of this problem, great importance is being attached at the present time to a more rapid dissemination of highly productive strains, since this will make it possible to raise the potential of the farms considerably, particularly dairy farms.

The advantages offered by this path for development are borne out by computations. Thus, if the increase in products produced to the volumes called for in the USSR Food Program for 1990 is to be achieved, as it was during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan mainly through an increase in the number of animals, then there will be a requirement for 1.4 times more animals than there are at the present time. This would require the further construction of a considerable number of animal husbandry installations and an increase in the number of farm workers by almost 2 million. The feed resources, even with the present feeding level being maintained, must be raised by a factor of not less than 1.4 and surpass the volumes set forth in the USSR Food Program. Such a method is both costly and unproductive. If the production volumes called for in the USSR Food Program for 1990 are achieved, mainly through an increase in productivity, and great opportunities are available for accomplishing this, then it will be necessary first of all to raise the feeding level for the cattle to 35 quintals per standard head or to increase the overall expenditure of feed by a factor of roughly 1.3.

Such a feeding level for the livestock will make it possible to raise the productivity by not less than 30-35 percent and to obtain practically the entire increase in output at the existing farms and using the existing number of workers engaged in the branch.

Only this path of development will make it possible to take full advantage of the production potential already created, to strengthen the branch's economy and to gradually convert animal husbandry over to an industrial basis.

* "Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 23 October 1984," p 5.

This path for developing animal husbandry was examined in particular during the course of developing the USSR Food Program. The conversion of animal husbandry over to the intensive path of development will have its own set of peculiarities in each region of the country.

In a number of union republics and particularly in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia and on individual farms in other union republics, it will be necessary in the future to increase the number of animals, while recognizing nonetheless that a chief concern is that of raising the productivity of the livestock and poultry and mainly based upon a high level of well balanced feeding.

The practical implementation of this plan will require the carrying out of a large amount of planning and organizational work. It is our opinion that it will be necessary first of all to create an atmosphere of irreconcilability towards low indicators for farm operations and to overcome the "fear" associated with converting over to a new program for animal husbandry management. It is appropriate to note that as a result of existing trends on the livestock farms of a number of kolkhozes, large numbers of unproductive livestock are being held for too long a period, with approximately 20 million tons of feed units being expended annually for this purpose. Considerable attention is being given at the present time to those problems concerned with production efficiency and achieving the best final results with minimal expenditures. Deserving of attention in this regard is the development and general introduction into operations of scientifically sound systems for the management of livestock husbandry, systems having clear-cut parameters and quality indicators which take into account leading experience and the potential of the livestock and the natural-climatic conditions of the regions.

The achievement and even moreso the surpassing of the quality indicators for these systems must be encouraged and stimulated in every possible way from a material standpoint.

In 1983-1984, a confident start was made with regard to raising productivity on livestock farms in Estonia, Lithuania, Moldavia and a number of other union republics.

The indicators for beef farms in Kazakhstan and Turkmenia are improving only slowly. Compared to farms in the Estonian SSR which are obtaining 138-140 kilograms of meat annually per head of cattle, the farms in Kazakhstan are obtaining less than 100 kilograms. The indicators for many farms in the Russian Federation and Belorussia are low.

In 1983 the number of farms having a milk productivity of 3,000 kilograms or more was 6,200, or almost twice as many as in 1980. At the present time, more than 50 percent of the farms are obtaining from 1,650 to 2,500 kilograms of milk per cow and in particular there are many such farms in the RSFSR, the Belorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR, that is, in the zone of intensive dairy cattle husbandry.

Despite an atmosphere of general well-being, solutions are still not being found for the problems concerned with highly productive management of poultry production operations. Many farms having low poultry productivity are to be

found in Moldavia, Armenia and Kirghizia. An increase has taken place in the number of farms having low egg production in the Georgian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Tajik SSR.

The practice of improving animals to high weight conditions only slowly, which is employed extensively on farms in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, the Trans-Caucasus and in Central Asia, is causing considerable harm to the livestock husbandry economy. In the face of low average daily increases in live weight, the cattle achieve relatively high weight conditions at an age which exceeds considerably the periods required for their raising and fattening. As a result, a large number of the animals are held over too long during fattening. The proportion of these animals is constantly increasing in the structure of the herd and the volume of inefficiently used feed is also increasing. As a result, overall feed consumption during the cattle raising period is considerably higher than the amount consumed when there is abundant feeding but over a shorter time period. In order to raise the feeding level for the animals and when raising young stock to avoid large changes in the feeding conditions, considerably more attention should be given in the various areas to organizing a uniform and continuous cycle for the raising and fattening of the animals. Towards this end the production of whole milk substitutes and starter mixed feeds for young stock is being organized in all areas. The production of starter mixed feed and regenerated milk constitutes a new trend with regard to strengthening a weak element of the feed base, one which is promoting the conversion of livestock husbandry over to the intensive path of development. In 1985, four plants for the production of starter mixed feed and regenerated milk will operate within the USSR Minsel'khoz /Ministry of Agriculture/ system. This will open up broad opportunities for farms in Moldavia, Belorussia, the Ukraine and the Russian Federation in connection with eliminating a bottleneck in the system for raising cattle and hogs. Commencing in 1985, deliveries of regenerated milk will be carried out for calves and young pigs being raised at complexes. In addition to reducing the consumption of whole milk for this purpose, which is very important, this will also ensure a continuous supply of food for the young stock.

The planned distribution of the more important feed resources must be directed towards eliminating bottlenecks and obtaining a greater return from animal husbandry operations. The responsibility of local organs and the kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must be raised in connection with the use of these resources.

Each year, large quantities of grain, products obtained from the processing of grain, yeasts and fish and other feed meal are issued from the state resources for feed purposes. The proportion of feed allocated from the state resources amounts to more than 43 percent of the overall consumption of concentrated feed and in a number of republics this figure is considerably greater. However, a proper return is not being realized from this feed. Just as in the past, a considerable portion of the feed is being delivered to farms for the purpose of covering shortages in other types of feed. Much of this feed is being allocated to livestock complexes where, although the feed is consumed in the interest of providing the best return, it nevertheless is not always used in an efficient manner.

In some areas, a system of measures should be implemented aimed at restoring order in the use of feed allocated from the state resources, raising the return

from such feed and improving the work of the livestock complexes. The proportion of products being produced at complexes is still not very great and amounts to approximately 22 percent of the gross output of animal husbandry. In the production of pork on farms in the public sector, it has reached 28 percent, beef -- 5.3 and milk -- 6 percent. A more progressive technology is employed at the complexes, they are better supplied as a rule with feed and they have relatively good social-domestic conditions for their workers. Nevertheless, they are slow in attaining their planned indicators. Quite often an evaluation of their work is carried out based upon the average indicators for a rayon or oblast and this does not stimulate an improvement in their results. In this regard, every attempt should be made to achieve the indicators planned for the livestock complexes and to ensure that they are called for in the plans. The complexes must produce their own feed, have a well developed technology for producing high quality organic fertilizer and be able to employ such fertilizer on the farms. Subsequently, complexes should be built taking into account the need for developing a local feed base.

The chief task for all of the farms -- maximum intensification of feed production operations, with the potential for doing so being available. In recent years, we have witnessed a definite turning point in carrying out this work. In 1983 and 1984 an expansion took place in feed procurements compared to previous years and this brought about growth in the production of livestock products. Appropriate growth in feed procurements must be called for in the plans, particularly those for kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and also in the state plans for economic and social development. In the process, an important role will be played by the indicator for ensuring the required feeding level for the livestock. As already mentioned, for the country as a whole this feeding level must be raised to an average of 35 quintals of feed units per standard head of cattle.

In order to achieve higher indicators for livestock productivity, importance is attached to the quality of the feed being procured and to ensuring that it is balanced in terms of the principal nutrients. A substantial shortcoming at the present time is a weak balance in the feed, particularly in terms of digestible protein. For the future, plant feed will constitute the principal source for augmenting the resources of digestible protein. Towards this end, it will be necessary to expand the sowings of clover, alfalfa and other high protein crops. In Kirghizia, for example, a strong base has been created for the production of alfalfa seed and this base is making it possible to satisfy almost completely the farm requirements in those regions of the country where the seed for this crop does not ripen. In recent years, the situation with regard to the production of clover seed has been corrected substantially.

Natural haying and pasture lands play a considerable role in supplementing the feed resources in our country. However, their productivity is increasing only slowly. The plans for procuring hay from these lands are not being carried out satisfactorily. Up until recently, a restraining factor in this regard has been the inadequate supplying of the farms with feed harvesting equipment. According to computations, the farm requirements for feed harvesting equipment will be satisfied for the most part during the 12th Five-Year Plan and this will expand considerably the opportunities for harvesting all of the crops grown.

In solving the feed problem, an important role will be played by the efficient use of the available feed. This underscores the fact that great opportunities are available in all regions of the country for raising backward elements, such as the feed base, to the proper level, achieving a better balance for all factors associated with the intensification of animal husbandry and, on this basis, achieving substantial growth in production and in highly productive management of the branch.

This year the livestock wintering program, which to a large degree determines the annual results, is being carried out under complicated climatic conditions.

During this final stage of the wintering campaign on the farms, special importance is once again attached to taking into account all of the remaining coarse and succulent feed and ensuring that it is utilized in a highly efficient manner. Unfortunately, the wintering campaign is not proceeding well in all areas. Farm productivity has declined in the Uzbek SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, in a number of oblasts and rayons in the RSFSR and in the Ukraine. On farms in Perm and Kirov oblasts and in the Udmurt ASSR, less milk and meat are being obtained than was the case last year. The reason -- not only insufficient support in the form of feed but also neglectful work on the part of specialists, farm leaders and the RAPO's /rayon agroindustrial associations/.

Success in carrying out the wintering campaign was achieved by those who devoted serious attention to raising the productivity of the animals. Farms in Latvia, Belorussia, Moldavia, Lithuania and Estonia achieved a fine increase in their output during the winter. During the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the country's livestock breeders must not only consolidate the successes already achieved but in addition they must move forward confidently. They are oriented in this direction mainly by the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1985. Compared to the average annual production achieved during the 1981-1983 period, meat and milk production during the final year of the five-year plan must be increased by 8 percent and egg production -- by 6 percent. The plans call for a considerable portion of this increase to be obtained by improving the productivity of the livestock and poultry, mainly by increasing the production of feed. The plans call for the procurements of coarse and succulent feed to be increased by 15.4 million tons of feed units, or by 12.6 percent compared to the 1981-1983 period. Hay production must be increased by 17.6 percent and silage -- by 12.9 percent. This will strengthen the feed base considerably and make it possible to raise the level of feed support for the livestock, which in turn will have a positive effect on raising the productivity of the livestock and poultry.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Ekonomika", "Planovoye khozyaystvo", 1985

7026

CSO: 1824/264

LIVESTOCK

EDITORIAL NOTES LOW MILK YIELD, CATTLE WEIGHT DROP

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 5 Mar 85 p 1

/Editorial: "Raising the Return From Feed"/

/Excerpt/ "To obtain more products from the same number of animals and with efficient expenditures of feed, labor and resources" so stated Comrade K.U. Chernenko in a speech delivered before the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "this must be the principal trend in the development of animal husbandry." It is precisely in keeping with this trend that the country's leading farms are developing this important branch. The workers on farms, the party and economic leaders and agroindustrial specialists of Estonia are following a program aimed at raising livestock productivity to the maximum possible degree. Last year, 3,855 kilograms of milk were obtained here per cow -- 154 more kilograms than the preceding year. The republic's farms had the lowest forage consumption rates in the country -- 1.07 quintals of feed units per quintal of milk and 8.6 quintals per quintal of weight increase in cattle. This year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Estonia intend to raise the productivity of the milking herd to 4,000 kilograms. Thus, even better use will be made of the forage resources.

Many examples could be cited illustrating the fine work being performed by the livestock breeders. On many farms in the RSFSR, Belorussia and in the Baltic and Trans-Caucasus republics, the productivity of the milking herd since the beginning of the wintering campaign has increased by 6-11 percent compared to the same period for last year. The livestock breeders of Latvia are included among the leading workers in the competition. El'za Mitrike at the Adazhi Kolkhoz in Rihzskiy Rayon, for example, is obtaining more than 20 kilograms of milk per cow over a 24 hour period. The yields of other milkmaids are only slightly behind this figure. This then is the result of diligence and expertise on the part of the livestock breeders, coupled with the skilful use of feed. Strict control has been established over forage consumption at the kolkhoz and feed limits have been defined for all of the farms.

Meanwhile, during the winter many farms tolerated a decline in milk productivity and animal weight increases. For example, during January, on farms in Uzbekistan, the milk yield obtained per cow was 42 kilograms less than the figure for this same period last year. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Ukraine and Tajikistan are obtaining lower milk yields and weight increases. In Perm and Saratov oblasts, the average daily weight increases in

cattle during fattening declined during the winter months by 274 grams, in Ryazan Oblast and the Chuvash ASSR -- by 146-151 grams -- compared to the indicators for the previous year. Many kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Altay Kray and in Gorkiy, Ivanovo and Chita oblasts, all of which have tolerated a decline in the milk productivity of their cows, are operating below their potential. And quite often these shortcomings are caused by neglect in the utilization of feed.

On farms in Tselinograd Oblast, the feed was not utilized in a thrifty or efficient manner, despite a feed shortage, and thus extremely low milk yields and cattle weight increases were obtained. It is by no means an accident that the increase in gross animal husbandry output is lower by almost twofold than the rates for capital investments in the branch. Labor productivity declined with an increase in wages. The production costs for milk and meat are rising. It would appear that the party committees and specialists attached to the agroindustrial complex should undertake decisive measures aimed at utilizing fully the opportunities afforded by the winter indoor maintenance period for increasing the production of goods. But only rarely do any of them visit the labor collectives and for the most part they possess a poor knowledge of the situation prevailing on the farms. And indeed it is well known that neglect displayed during the cattle wintering period is difficult to overcome during the remainder of the year.

The specialists and leaders at some kolkhozes and sovkhoses and also workers attached to the agroindustrial complex are tolerating incidents of mismanagement and violations of technological discipline. During the autumn, at all of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, measures were outlined for the organized carrying out of the livestock wintering program and for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products. But in many areas these plans only remained on paper. Checks should have been carried out on the manner of fulfillment of these plans by the livestock breeders and the collectives of other APK /agroindustrial complex/ enterprises and those who failed to adhere to their word should have been dealt with in a very strict manner. Mutual checks by the competing collectives, inspection teams of people's controllers and deputy posts could have provided a great amount of assistance in this regard.

The efficient consumption of forage supplies is an important condition for proper maintenance of the animals, for obtaining offspring during this period, for raising the productivity of the livestock and for further increasing the production of farm products. Unfortunately, we are still encountering incidents wherein use is being made of antiquated methods and attempts are being made to obtain milk and meat at any cost and without taking into account feed and labor expenditures. It is by no means an accident that kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and Azerbaijan are expending more than two feed units per quintal of milk and per quintal of weight increase in cattle -- more than 20 quintals -- greater than the zootechnical norms by more than twofold. Feed expenditures and especially that for concentrates are excessively high at kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Buryat and Mari autonomous republics and in Amur and Astrakhan oblasts. And indeed the economic and thrifty consumption of forage is not only an economic problem. The campaign for zealous use of available resources serves to instill conscientiousness and mutual exactingness in the workers attached to the agroindustrial complex.

LIVESTOCK

NEED TO INCREASE LAGGING UZBEK MILK, MEAT PRODUCTION

Reasons for Low Productivity

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 2

[Article under the heading "Topics of the Day": "To Build Productivity"]

[Text] This year's wintering has not been the easiest. The snowfalls and frosts have added to the worries of animal breeders. Organizational weaknesses in this line have shown up. In many cases in the animal-husbandry sections of agricultural enterprises, livestock housing has not been maintained and the negligence of workers has caused machinery to come to a standstill, while fee-processing sections and fee-preparation units work with interruptions. This is true of the animal-husbandry sections of the kolkhozes imeni Karl Marx (Pakhtachiyskiy Rayon) and "Mekhnat rokhat" and the sovkhos "Kuyumazar" (Kyzylterinskiy Rayon) as well as a number of others. The amount of feed processed has been considerably under plan and even what is available is not used efficiently.

As a result of all this, the rate at which meat and milk are produced and purchased in the republic falls significantly below last year's. For example, in the past year the meat plan was only 91.8 percent fulfilled and in January a number of oblasts were falling short of the previous year's level. To be sure, Syr Darya Oblast fulfilled its first-quarter plan by 96 percent, but fulfillment in Kashka-Darya Oblast was just under 60 percent; in Samarkand and Surkhan-Darya Oblast 45 percent, in Tashkent Oblast only 19 percent and in Namangan and Fergana Oblasts 25 and 26 percent respectively.

The main reason for the shortfall was low livestock quality. The farms give too little attention to selecting productive animals and fail to introduce fattening promptly. Both feed shortages and inefficient use of it become evident.

Another important reserve remains untapped. The animals weigh 350 kg on the average at slaughter. This is low. If it is increased to 400 kg, around 5,000 tons of additional meat can be obtained.

Kara-Kalpak ASSR and Surkhan-Darya Oblasts especially show slaughter-weight shortfalls. The average cattle weight there is 320 and 354 kg respectively.

The situation is a little better in Syr-Darya and Kashka-Karya Oblasts. Yet in Fergana, Namangan and Tashkent Oblasts this indicator is 415-470 kg.

Special care to increase the nutritional level of the animals must be taken by the managers and specialists and RAPO and the farms. This will make it possible to spare one-fifth of the existing animal population and show higher yield for lower input.

It is likewise necessary to better organize public procurement of livestock. Local soviets can give more help to the procurers in this. This has been found true in Kashka-Darya and Syr-Darya Oblasts. They have already substantially overfulfilled the first-quarter plan.

Milk production in the republic has been much less than last year's. By the middle of January, we had only 11.4 percent fulfillment of the first-quarter plan. As opposed to 27,899 tons for the same period last year, 23,671 tons have been produced. The state purchased the least of all milk production from Kara-Kalpak ASSR, where less than half the previous year's amount by this time last year was obtained in the Dzhizak and Kashka-Darya Oblasts and nearly one third less than that amount in Andizhan Oblast. Only the animal raisers of Bukhara and Tashkent Oblasts significantly improved the dairy herds' productivity. Milk yield in Syr-Darya Oblast was at the previous year's level.

The main thing now is obtaining maximum feed yield. Only fragmented and steamed feed ought to reach the feeders. It must be supplemented with minerals, protein, and vitamins. The remains of poorly shredded coarse feed must be put through shredders again, steamed and combined with vitamin supplements. Then the feed will be consumed without anything remaining and milk yields will grow.

The present winter's conditions give special importance to the role played by the chiefs of animal-husbandry sections of agricultural enterprises and to veterinarians and animal technicians. All the work in the animal section takes place under their control, and particularly great demands are made on them.

There must be greater competition among animal breeders, greater publicity and equalization of results and regular surveys of results. The branch must be organized to allow each worker to obtain the best results in his section and must take all measures to fulfill the plans for the current year and the whole five-year plan.

Livestock Development Concerns

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "Important Problems of Livestock Specialists"]

[Text] Uzbekistan's diversified agricultural economy is undergoing large-scale development and its workers, always cognizant of their national and

international patriotic duty to be leaders in national cotton production, are concerned with upgrading all branches of production.

One of today's most important concerns is the development of animal husbandry.

The 16th Plenum of the CPUzSSR Central Committee made a detailed analysis of the state of affairs in this branch, emphasizing that there has been no concern here in recent years for enlarging the livestock population and raising the self-produced feed output on farms.

The Plenum charged party, Soviet and farm agencies with special attention to increasing animal breeding for public use including a sharp rise in the livestock population and output of products derived from animals and too the enlargement of feed production operations and their intensification.

These are tasks for the future; yet they must be fulfilled daily, starting now when we are preparing to winter the livestock and are storing up a feed base.

The farms in Kuvinskiy, Sariasiiyskiy and Kanimekhskiy Rayons as well as many kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Namangan, Surkhan-Darya, Tashkent and Samarkand Oblasts and others are completeing or have already completed processing of coarse feed. However, Bukhara, Kashka-Darya and Navoi Oblasts have not entirely succeeded in this. The farms of Bukhara, Navoi, Fergana and Khorezm Oblasts are under plan in hay preparation. The Kara-Kalpak ASSR as well as Dzhizak and Navoi Oblasts and others and likewise many rayons and farms have not stored the planned amounts of silage.

In order to survive the coming winter animals must have feed; yet an equally important task concerns the quality and makeup of the herds now being placed in winter conditions.

The cattle population has increased compared with counts from all categories of farms for a comparable period last year; the number of cows even by 2 percent. But the sheep and goat counts have diminished, especially on farms of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR nad Bukhara, Dzhizak, Kashka-Darya and Tashkent Oblasts. In Kashka-Darya and Surkhan-Darya Oblasts the cattle population has dropped.

Work with the cadres improved significantly after the 16th Plenum of the CPUzSSR Central Committee in animal husbandry just as in all other branches of the Uzbek economy. New specialists and capable organizers and production managers entered management.

However, some new managers were inclined to the following management style: we have finished with additions and when we have fulfilled our plan--good; for we are working honestly.

Honesty is an indispensable requirement for the cadres' work. Passivity, however, is unforgivable; standing on guard over orderliness and objectivity in labor is doing little. All measures for the undeviating growth of production, including that of animals and animal products, must be taken. Thus

the importance of mobilizing the creative powers of labor collectives to fulfill and overfulfill, in all reality, the tasks set by the plan.

Yet the production of meat, milk, and related goods has not yet increased. Meat output is lower than that of the comparable period last year in Bukhara, Samarkand and Kashka-Darya Oblasts and the milk yield is less in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and all the oblasts except Navoi, Syr-Darya and Fergana. Egg production is down on the farms of Dzhizak, Kashka-Darya, Samarkand, and Khorezm Oblasts.

To a great extent, a decline in the productive characteristics of the animals is at fault here, with a letting-up in the struggle to maintain the herds' breeding quality. In particular, the average milk yields per grazing cow are lower everywhere except on the farms of Fergana Oblast. And the births per hundred cows, swine, sheep and goats are lower. For example, there has been a substantial drop in births of calves on farms in Kashka-Darya and Bukhara Oblasts, piglets in Tashkent, Fergana, Bukhara and Andizhan Oblasts and lambs and kids on farms in Bukhara, Kashka-Darya and Tashkent Oblasts.

Livestock mortality also rose in a number of oblasts.

We must now give detailed and extensive study to the situation in local agriculture and correct shortfalls both in feed preparation and preparation of the herds for wintering. It is necessary for party committees, Komsomol, trade-union and farm agencies, RAPO councils and all partners in the agricultural industry to thoroughly inspect the preparedness of each farm and each animal-husbandry section by the appropriate point in the yearly cycle of animal care so as to eliminate as soon as possible the existing faults of the branch and to take the most active measures toward steady growth in production and in product procurement in the animal-husbandry sector.

Above all, everything must be undertaken to store up the necessary amount of unprocessed and greenfodder and accumulate year-and-a-half and two-year supplies of them everywhere. It is not less urgent to set in motion the preparation of feed for consumption. Feed-production sections should be brought in order and ought to work year-round. There should be no let-up in getting them ready.

9582

CSO: 1824/219

LIVESTOCK

BRIEFS

TAJIK LIVESTOCK WINTERING DIFFICULT--Livestock wintering in Tajikistan is taking place this year in unusually difficult conditions. Severe frosts, prllonged snowfalls and a long winter have created extra difficulties for livestock farmers. A meeting today of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee was devoted to sëlving urgent agricultural tasks. Its participants emphasized the need to keep a special check on the work of each livestock farm. Particular attention was paid to strengthening the feed base in live-stock farming, and measures were determined to improve shopping and service facilities for farm workers. Comrade Nabiyev, first sedetary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee gave a speech at the meeting. The participants adopted socialist pledges for the workers of the republic's agro-industrial complex for the current year, and an appeal to all the work-ing people of Tajikistan. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 85 LD]

CSO: 1824/285

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ARMENIAN SSR AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION REVIEWS PROBLEMS

GF201540 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 26 Feb 85 p 2

[Excerpts] Serious shortcomings have been detected in the work of the poultry breeding industry as to the efficient use of the production capabilities of the poultry breeding factories and the increase of poultry and feed production. A session of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers agro-industrial complex affairs commission reviewed the results of the activities of the main administration of poultry breeding industry during the past 4 years.

It particularly pointed out that in the period, the poultry breeding factories of Leninakan, Sevan, and Sisyan have not ensured the fulfillment of the plans for production of eggs and sales to the state, have used production capabilities insufficiently, and there have been substantial losses.

The commission urged the Armenian SSR Agriculture Ministry and the main administration of the poultry breeding industry to establish and realize necessary measures in order to ensure the 5-year plan targets for meat production and state sales, to pay particular attention to the organization of poultry reproduction, to the elimination of the violations of technological rules of production processes and to raise the quality of production and output.

Reviewing the question of the efforts made by the ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetables industry and the state committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture to prepare the agricultural organizations and enterprises for the 1985 spring agricultural works, the commission noted that the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have accumulated 18,800 tons or 70.8 percent of grain and grain products seeds against the 26,500 tons required for the 1985 spring crop.

The commission pointed out the positive work carried out toward the transportation of the organic and mineral fertilizers to the field and the nurturing of the agricultural lands. Already 207,600 tons of organic and 104,700 tons of mineral fertilizers have been used on the lands, which is considerably more than last year. Certain work has also been carried out to prepare agricultural machinery for spring sowing.

By the adopted decision the commission urged the Armenian SSR ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable industry and food industry and the state committee for forestry industry to take practical measures to complete the

deficit of all types of seeds required for spring sowing, to fully satisfy the requirements for planting materials and fully ensure the fulfillment of the spring sowing plans by all farms.

Following that, the commission reviewed the question of preparing the irrigation and drainage systems and hydro-technical structures for the 1985 irrigation season and adopted corresponding decision. The Armenian SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the executive committees of the people's deputies rayon soviets were urged to ensure the completion of the reconstruction and cleaning the interfarm irrigation and drainage chain, the hydro-technical structures, the pumping stations and wells in the lower rayons by 1 April and in the other rayons by 20 April.

The state committee for the supply of production equipment to agriculture was urged to complete the reparation and preparation of the irrigation machinery by the beginning of the irrigation season and to organize the clear technical service of the equipments. Corresponding recommendations were made to the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and other ministries and departments. The task was set to adopt measures to use the 4,400 hectares of irrigated lands that were not used in 1984 in agriculture and to unconditionally irrigate the 8,300 hectares of agricultural lands that were not irrigated.

The commission also reviewed other questions dealing with the comprehensive preparation for spring agricultural work and development of agro-industrial complex and adopted corresponding decisions and recommendations.

CSO: 1824/298

AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY COLLEGIUM REVIEWS 1984 PERFORMANCE

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 13 Feb 85 p 2

/Article by N. Kopanev: "Up Ahead -- A Great Amount of Work"/

/Text/ An expanded meeting of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture took place in Moscow yesterday. A discussion was held on the operational results of kolkhozes and sovkhoses during 1984 and measures were outlined for ensuring fulfillment of the plan for agricultural development during the final year of the five-year plan, in light of the positions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

During this meeting, an analysis was furnished on the status of affairs in farming and livestock husbandry and a review was undertaken of the reserves available for further growth in production. The agricultural workers have accomplished a great deal towards increasing the production of field and farm products and strengthening the kolkhoz and sovkhos economies. Over the past 2 years, the branch's gross output production has increased by more than 20 billion rubles compared to 1981-1982. This entire increase was achieved as a result of improved labor productivity.

A definite amount of work was carried out in connection with mastering scientifically sound farming systems and industrial technologies for the cultivation of agricultural crops. The productivity of the dairy herd improved and an increase was noted in the delivery weights of cattle and hogs. Increased attention is being given to economic work on the farms, more extensive use is being made of cost accounting relationships and the collective contract and the agroindustrial associations and RAPO /rayon agroindustrial association/ councils are performing their tasks in a more active manner.

Those in attendance at this meeting concentrated their principal attention on the unresolved problems and unused reserves. It was noted during the meeting that substantial shortcomings persist in the work of the agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Farms in the Ukraine, Moldavia and in many oblasts and krais of the RSFSR have fallen seriously behind in carrying out their tasks of the five-year plan. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses have not fulfilled their plans for selling field crop husbandry and livestock husbandry products to the state. Farms in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan have not ensured fulfillment of the plans for state purchases of meat and milk.

Some concern is being aroused over the fact that technological discipline in farming and livestock husbandry is by no means being observed on all of the farms. At times, the product losses are indeed great, especially highly perishable products -- vegetables and fruit -- during harvest operations and storage.

Scientific achievements and leading experience are being introduced into production operations only slowly. Cost accounting has still not become an efficient mechanism in all areas for raising labor activity, for increasing labor productivity or for lowering production costs. The agricultural organs are carrying out personnel work in only a weak manner and they are not devoting proper attention to increasing their responsibility for assigned tasks.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have large internal reserves at their disposal for increasing the production and sale of products to the state and for raising the operational efficiency of all branches. More complete and skilful use must be made of these reserves. Spring is approaching and a chief concern at the present time -- completing sowing preparations in an organized manner, ensuring that the farm requirements for high quality seed and planting stock are satisfied completely and accelerating the repair of equipment and the training of machine operators.

Importance is attached to increasing control over the course of the livestock wintering campaign, increasing the production and sale of livestock husbandry products to the state and to displaying constant concern for improving working conditions on the farms.

A priority task of the agricultural organs -- to promote, in every possible way, active work directed towards realizing economies and thrift and ensuring the efficient use of funds, feed, fuel and other material values. A competition must be launched in all areas directed towards ensuring that the resources saved this year will be sufficient for continuing work for not less than 2 days.

During this meeting of the Collegium, a speech was delivered by USSR Minister of Agriculture V.K. Mesyats.

The head of the Department of Agriculture and Food Industry of the CPSU Central Committee V.A. Karlov, executives of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministries and departments of the country's agroindustrial complex all participated in the work of the Collegium.

7026

CSO: 1824/250

AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

LITHUANIAN APK DEVELOPMENT SELECTED FOR ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

Moscow PLANVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 3, Mar 85 pp 37-43

/Article by N. Borchenko and V. Ozhyunas: "Economic Experiment In Improving Planning for Agricultural Development in the Lithuanian SSR"/

/Text/ The implementation of the broad program for social development and for improving national well-being is pushing into the foreground the task concerned with improving the supply of food products for the population. In solving this task, special importance is attached to the USSR Food Program, adopted during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the speech delivered by K.U. Chernenko during the All-Union Conference on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex, emphasis was placed upon the "Main path for achieving the planned goal -- accelerating the conversion of agriculture over to the intensive path of development and raising considerably the return from the potential created at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes". The entire system for planning the agroindustrial complex, as the principal instrument for implementing the party's economic strategy, must actively promote the solving of this task. The formulation of the problem in this manner is fair both from the standpoint of the country's national economy as a whole and also for its individual branches and enterprises.

At the same time, it is known that the existing system for planning has shortcomings which do not promote and at times even restrain a more energetic and radical conversion over to the intensive path for the development of agriculture and the agroindustrial complex. Hence an objective need has developed for improving the entire planning mechanism, based upon the tasks for maximum production intensification, a search for realistic approaches for planning, improved balance and completeness for plans and the adoption of comprehensive and sound planning solutions. Actually, this means that the level of planning for the agroindustrial complex must be made to conform with the level for established tasks and with orientation towards more complete use of the planning and economic levers for production development.

The decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee created favorable conditions for carrying out an economic experiment concerned with improving agricultural planning within the system for the agroindustrial complex. A need has developed for carrying out practical checks on a number of basic theoretical and methodological positions concerned with improving organization and the system of planning.

* PRAVDA, 1984, 27 March.

The selection of the object of the experiment -- the agroindustrial complex of the Lithuanian SSR -- was not random in nature, but rather it is explained by a number of factors: the republic has at its disposal a genuine economic, organizational, scientific and personnel base for carrying out such an experiment. The proposal for carrying out this experiment received the support of the republic's party, soviet, economic and planning organs.

The agroindustrial complex of the Lithuanian SSR has achieved a relatively high level of development. In 1983, its proportion of the republic's national economy, in terms of overall gross output, amounted to 35.1 percent, final output -- 51.7, number of workers engaged in the sphere of material production -- 36.9, national income -- 52, capital investments -- 47, fixed productive capital -- 44, retail trade goods -- 68, including food goods -- 93 percent.

The central element of the republic's APK [agroindustrial complex] -- agriculture. The agricultural land area amounts to 2.59 million hectares, including 2.44 million hectares of arable land. Within the republic there are 738 kolkhozes and 311 sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises.

Agriculture accounts for 81.5 percent of the fixed productive capital, 59 percent of the capital investments and 51.5 percent of the gross output of the APK.

The republic's agriculture specializes mainly in the development of animal husbandry, in combination with the production of feed and grain and also potatoes, flax, sugar beets and vegetables.

In 1983 the following was produced per 100 hectares of agricultural land: 76,600 rubles worth of gross output, including 51,100 rubles worth of animal husbandry products, 125 quintals of meat in dressed weight, 763 quintals of milk, 775 quintals of grain and 450 quintals of potatoes.

There were 69 head of cattle per 100 hectares of agricultural land in the republic, including 25 cows and 100 hogs per 100 hectares of arable land. All of the livestock were of pedigree strains. Last year the milk yield per cow amounted to 3,136 kilograms, 242 eggs were obtained per laying hen and the average weight of one head of cattle sold to the state -- 423 kilograms and that for hogs -- 106 kilograms.

Constant attention is being given to those problems concerned with more efficient use of the productive potential of agriculture throughout the republic and special importance is being attached to improving the placement of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production in keeping with the natural-economic conditions.

Towards this end, regional planning systems were developed for all of the regions in 1973-1975 in which, based upon scientific studies and leading experience, recommendations were furnished for the placement and development of agricultural production for the period up to the year 2000, in conformity with the conditions for each farm and region and their specialization. During the intervening years, amendments have been added to these plans calling for the social development of the rural areas and development of the sphere of services for the rural areas. These systems are promoting the planned and complete development of agricultural production and the sphere of services for the rural areas.

At the same time, a search is underway throughout the republic for the means for improving agricultural planning in the interest of raising the initiative and independence of the farms and achieving more complete utilization of the production reserves. For more than 20 years now, use has been made of the system of equalizing the economic conditions of management based upon a differentiation in the state purchase prices for the farms and also differentiation in the accounting prices in inter-farm cooperation. Taking into account the creation of equal conditions for production development, a distribution of capital investments and logistical resources is being carried out among the rayons and farms. By agreement with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, over the course of a number of years, approximately 300 farms are developing their own production-financial plans on the basis of a reduced number of indicators.

In a speech delivered before the special February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.U. Chernenko underscored the need for "displaying more independence at all levels, carrying out research work in a bold manner and, when necessary, undertaking a justified risk in behalf of raising economic efficiency and improving the welfare of the people -- this then is what we expect from our economic personnel". This instruction by Comrade K.U. Chernenko requires that the workers attached to the agroindustrial complex search for additional means for achieving more complete use of the available reserves for increasing agricultural production and raising its efficiency.

The chief task of the experiment -- carrying out measures aimed at further improving planning for agricultural development within the republic's agroindustrial complex, so as to ensure the development of independence and initiative at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other production collectives in uncovering and utilizing the reserves available for increasing the production of agricultural products, intensifying the effect of the economic mechanism with regard to raising production efficiency and improving the quality of work.

In the final analysis, the economic experiment in Lithuania was directed towards increasing the production of goods and, on this basis, solving the following mutually associated tasks: more extensive participation by the republic in the all-union division of labor, an increase in the contribution by agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex in the creation of the all-union fund for animal husbandry and farming products; an expansion in the internal food market, ensuring a variety and improvements in the quality of the products, more complete satisfaction of the population's requirements for farming and animal husbandry products; an accumulation in the economic potential of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and processing enterprises throughout the republic for further expansion of production, the creation of internal economic stimuli for increasing production based upon improved cost accounting interrelationships among enterprises included in the republic's agroindustrial complex.

The following goals were established for the period in which the experiment was to be carried out:

* Materials of the special Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 13 February 1984. Moscow Politizdat, 1984, p 15.

...the preparation of unified plans for the development of the agroindustrial complex for the republic and regions and also a unified plan for agriculture, including social production and the private plots of the population;

...closer coordination of the planning indicators for growth in gross production and commodity production with the existing logistical base and the plans for logistical supply;

...an intensification in specialization and concentration in agricultural output, taking into account the natural-economic conditions of individual zones, regions and farms throughout the republic, by increasing the production on the farms of the more effective types of products and, on this basis, raising the overall efficiency of social production;

...the efficient use of productive capital and material, labor and financial resources by expanding inter-departmental and inter-farm cooperation in creating capabilities for the storage and processing of agricultural products, intensifying the regime for achieving economies, raising the quality of the output and reducing product losses in all elements of the agroindustrial complex;

...the extensive use of contractual relationships for regulating inter-relationships among subunits of the agroindustrial complex, while bearing in mind that contractual relationships must be directed towards ensuring the creation of favorable conditions for expanded reproduction in all elements of the agroindustrial complex;

...the gradual introduction of the normative method for developing the production-financial plans of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises, with a reduction taking place simultaneously in the number of indicators being made available to the farms;

...the development of democratic principles for the planning of agricultural production based upon an expansion in economic independence and the elimination of petty support for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses by higher organizations;

...increasing the responsibility of all elements of the agroindustrial complex for achieving high final operational results.

For the purpose of ensuring completion of the tasks established for the experiment, the rights of the Council of Ministers for the Lithuanian SSR with regard to planning the indicators for development of the agroindustrial complex have been expanded considerably. For the period in which the experiment was carried out, the republic was extended the right of determining the following indicators: the volume of state purchases of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, berries, livestock, poultry, milk, eggs and pond fish; the limit for the use of agricultural products for public catering and for sale to manual and office workers of sovkhoses and other farms; the profit volume for sovkhoses; the tasks for procuring feed at kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other farms, the volume for the industrial processing of livestock and poultry and also milk and the production volumes for meat and dairy products on the whole and in

accordance with the entire assortment; the volume and assortment of products produced from raw materials at enterprises of the ministries of the food industry and fruit and vegetable industry for the republic, the purchase plans for which are established by the Council of Ministers for the Lithuanian SSR and also products which for the most part are used within the republic; the volume for the production and assortment of mixed feeds and protein-vitamin additives produced at enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Procurements.

During the course of the experiment, the tasks established by the Council of Ministers for the Lithuanian SSR are included in the draft state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR, as proposed by the republic.

These and some other planning indicators were defined earlier in their final variant by USSR Gosplan and approved by the USSR Council of Ministers.

The list of planning indicators determined by the republic reveals that the experiment involves not only agricultural production but also other branches of the agroindustrial complex. Such an expansion in the rights of the republic is making it possible to solve in a more complete and mutually coordinated manner those problems concerned with the production of agricultural products and their industrial processing and it is creating the conditions required for the effective and efficient utilization of the productive potential of the meat and dairy, food, milling-groats and mixed feed industry.

Important national economic value is being attached to the fact that the republic has been presented with a real opportunity for planning and producing the products of the food branches of industry in an assortment which takes into account the population's requirements and products of the mixed feed industry -- in an assortment which takes into account the requirements of animal husbandry.

Work carried out throughout the republic in connection with improving agricultural planning and constantly searching for methods for making more complete use of the reserves available at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses for increasing agricultural production is producing perceptible results.

Notwithstanding the complicated weather conditions experienced during the initial years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, gross agricultural output in the Lithuanian SSR during 1983 surpassed the 1980 level by 20 percent, including on farms in the public sector -- by 25 percent. The task established for 1981-1983 for the sale to the state of all types of agricultural products, with the exception of livestock and poultry, was fulfilled.

During the period from 1980 to 1983, the average profitability for agricultural products sold to the state by sovkhoses increased from 6.6 to 25.2 percent and for kolkhozes -- from 3.2 to 33.4 percent. As a result, the sovkhoses completed the year 1983 with a profit of 137.9 million rubles (1980 was unprofitable in the amount of 1.8 million rubles), the net income of kolkhozes in 1983 amounted to 455.8 million rubles (in 1980 the losses amounted to 22.3 million rubles). Based upon the results for 1983, there were no unprofitable farms in the republic.

Preliminary results for 1984 indicate that the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses achieved a further increase in the production and purchases of

agricultural products and that improvements took place in the results of their production-financial activities.

During 1984 the livestock and poultry purchases in Lithuania increased by 11 percent, milk -- by 10 and eggs -- by 5 percent compared to 1983. The plan and additional task for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, sugar beets and other types of field crop husbandry products were successfully fulfilled. Based upon an increase in the production of grain and other types of feed, favorable conditions were created for the development of animal husbandry.

Positive progress was achieved during 1983-1984 in the development of agriculture and measures for strengthening its material base made it possible for the republic to complete the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan mainly at the level called for in the five-year plan and for a number of indicators -- higher than the tasks for the five-year plan.

Aware that success in the carrying out of this experiment is dependent to a decisive degree upon active participation in it by the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other productive collectives of the agroindustrial complex, the republic's Gosplan, ministries and departments carried out appropriate preparatory work.

For the development by all of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of production-financial plans for 1985 and subsequent years, in accordance with a reduced number of indicators and using the normative method, the forms for such plans and the methodological instructions for composing them were prepared.

Commencing in 1985, an annual plan for the economic and social development of the agroindustrial complex of the Lithuanian SSR and also a consolidated annual plan for developing the APK for rayons and the republic as a whole will be prepared. For the purpose of ensuring that the above is carried out, Gosplan, with the participation of the ministries and departments of the republic's APK, developed and delivered to the RAPO /rayon agroindustrial association/ councils control figures for 1985 for purchases of agricultural products, with the RAPO's being authorized to present for the approval of the rayon executive committees the distribution for the overall purchase volumes for the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other state farms and also to determine the volumes for purchases on the private plots of the population, based upon the specific local conditions.

At the same time, together with the control figures for state purchases, the RAPO councils will be supplied with the limits for capital investments and principal logistical resources for all APK subunits in a rayon.

In conformity with the conditions of the experiment, the RAPO recommendations for reducing the purchase volumes, as indicated in the control figures, can as a rule be adopted with a simultaneous reduction in the reported limits for capital investments and logistical resources and, conversely, the RAPO recommendations for increasing the volumes of state purchases bring about an increase in the control indicators for the limits for capital investments and logistical resources. A maneuverable fund is created for solving these problems.

At the present time, work is being completed on developing the forms and methodological instructions required for composing the annual plan for the

republic's APK and the consolidated annual plans for the APK's for the republic and rayons.

For the purpose of developing the democratic principles called for in the conditions for the experiment, for planning agricultural production based upon an expansion in the initiative and economic independence of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and raising their interest in making more complete use of the existing production potential and production reserves for developing more tense but realistic plans, the plans call for recommendations to be made by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in early 1985 for the 1986-1990 period in connection with the development of agricultural production and the volumes of product sales to the state. At the same time, requests will be obtained from the farms for capital investments, the principal types of logistical resources and services required for achieving the levels planned by them for the production and sale of agricultural products to the state. These recommendations make it possible for the republic organs to develop the plan indicators for 1986-1990 for the republic and regions in a more sound manner and to coordinate more completely the planned growth in purchases of agricultural products with the logistical resources and to ensure their more efficient utilization.

For the purpose of obtaining such recommendations from the kolkhozes and sovkhoses for 1986-1990, the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute for Agricultural Economics (NIIESKh) prepared appropriate forms and recommendations for completing them.

As required by the conditions of the experiment, work is being carried out throughout the republic in connection with converting over to the normative planning method. One important measure in this regard will be that of converting over to planning the wage fund for workers at sovkhoses and other state agricultural enterprises in accordance with the norm for 1 ruble of gross output. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture has developed a method for determining such norms and in 1985 it will be approved for use at four groups of farms having different natural-economic conditions and during the 12th Five-Year Plan they will enter into use at all kolkhozes and sovkhoses throughout the republic.

In order to raise the rates for the development of agricultural production and its efficiency and also to achieve more complete use of the available reserves, it will be necessary to intensify still further production specialization and concentration and to ensure that these programs are implemented on a scientific basis. Towards this end, the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute for Agricultural Economics has developed an economic-mathematical model for an optimum combination of agricultural production branches and individual types of products. In 1985, using this model, computations will be carried out for all regions of the republic which will aid in disclosing the opportunities for increasing the production of the more effective types of products, taking into account the natural-economic conditions of individual zones and regions of the republic. This work will promote a more correct distribution by rayons and in the rayons -- by farms -- of the state orders for the sale of agricultural products.

The system of contractual relationships between subunits of the ministries and departments of the republic's APK has undergone further development. In 1984

the contracts calling for mutual property responsibility by the parties involved, for carrying out the contracts for the purchasing of agricultural products, for logistical support and for providing production services for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses were defined more precisely and this is strengthening contractual discipline.

As already mentioned, in 1984 one third of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses prepared their own production-financial plans according to the normative method, while at the same time reducing the number of planned auxiliary indicators from 16,000 to 4,000. This produced a considerable savings in the working time of farm specialists. In the new plans, a considerable amount of attention has been given to the final results of farm activity and technological problems have been excluded and this is promoting the development of initiative among the specialists and in the production subunits of farms.

The results from having expanded inter-departmental and inter-farm cooperation have raised the efficiency of APK operations throughout the republic. In 1982, based upon cooperation in capital investments by the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Procurements, the Alitus Mixed Feed Plant with an elevator for the storage of 78,000 tons of grain was placed in operation. In 1984 the construction of the Kretinga Mixed Feed Plant with an elevator for 78,000 tons of grain was started on the same basis. A program also exists for the construction of inter-departmental mixed feed plants during the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The construction of such enterprises, in addition to solving the important problem of efficient grain utilization, as provided by the farms for feeding to the livestock, also brings about a reduction in farm expenditures for the storage, transporting and processing of the grain, since an opportunity is presented for shipping it directly from the combines to the elevators of the mixed feed enterprises. Experience has shown that this lowers the grain losses and releases the farms from having to build storehouses in which to store a considerable portion of the grain.

The construction of a number of mineral fertilizer storehouses and take-off strips for agricultural aviation is being carried out throughout the republic on the basis of cooperation in the use of the resources of the Sel'khozkhimiya Association, kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The plans for 1985 call for construction to start on an inter-farm complex for the fattening of 4,300 hogs annually, with use being made of food scraps obtained from Vilnyus. This installation will be built using resources of industrial enterprises in the city.

Positive results in the planned development of all elements of the APK are also expected in the near future from converting over to a unified system for providing information-computer services for the republic's APK, the preparation of which is nearing completion.

The initial results of the experiment conducted throughout the republic in connection with improving agricultural planning have shown that the conversion over to the prescribed planning system will raise the level of democratization in planning work, reduce the number of indicators approved by the higher organs and raise the level of planning work at kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the

independence of farms in solving the problems concerned with production development and selecting the means for achieving high final results.

At the same time, a number of new problems arose during the course of carrying out the experiment, the solutions for which will depend to a large extent upon the operational results. In order to achieve the final goals of the experiment, the development of the draft annual and five-year plans must commence with the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises of the republic's APK. However, in actual practice, owing to the fact that the control figures for developing the draft plans are late in being made available to the republic, the ministries and departments also receive them at a considerably later date. In order to eliminate this shortcoming in organizing the development of draft plans, commencing with farms and enterprises, the central departments and ministries should ideally supply the republic with the control figures required for preparing the draft annual plans for the agroindustrial complex not later than 15 February of the year preceding the one for which the plans are being drawn up.

The practical functioning of the republic's agroindustrial complex has uncovered a number of problems, the solutions for which will raise the efficiency of its operations and ensure a better balance in the work of its subunits. Towards this end, a review should be undertaken of the problem concerned with authorizing the republic's Council of Ministers to distribute and redistribute the capital investment limits and logistical resources established for the republic's APK; ensure better coordination of the capital investments allocated with the material resources and also to authorize the planning of material-technical resources and construction materials for the Lithuanian APK in the same subunit which determines the summary indicators in accordance with the volume of capital investments.

A discussion should take place on expanding the rights of the republic with regard to determining the raw materials for the production of mixed feeds and protein-vitamin additives and the assortment of mixed feeds produced at mixed feed enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Procurements. The mixed feed production volumes planned by the republic, in terms of assortment, must be coordinated to a better degree with the appropriate raw material resources.

The republic has been authorized to determine independently the purchase volumes for potatoes, vegetables, fruit, berries, livestock, poultry, milk, eggs and pond fish. These products constitute roughly 90 percent of the overall commodity output of agriculture.

The conversion over to the normative method for determining the volumes for the principal types of logistical resources for the Lithuanian SSR, in close coordination with the volumes of product purchases and product deliveries to the all-union fund, will promote the development of initiative among the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in adopting more tense plans and achieving improved utilization of available resources. Throughout the entire period established for carrying out the experiment, stable norms should be created for supplying the republic with concentrated feed from the state resources, mineral fertilizers, petroleum products, the principal types of agricultural equipment, machine-tool and other types of equipment, motor transport and also limits for construction-installation work.

Guided by these norms and together with the draft annual plans for 1986-1990, the republic could present computations for logistical resources in accordance with norms which would ensure the best validity for the planning indicators.

Even a brief period of operation under the new conditions has disclosed the positive effect generated by the experiment on the production work results of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and enterprises engaged in processing the agricultural raw materials.

It is our opinion that the carrying out of economic experiments in the sphere of planning is a necessary part of carrying out improvements in planning and thus such experiments should be conducted in a more decisive manner and on a more extensive scale.

However the scientific, methodological and theoretical basis for carrying out such experiments has still not been adequately developed. Here the scientists attached to the Institute of Economics of USSR Gosplan, NIIPiN /Scientific Research Institute for Planning and Normatives/ and specialists attached to the USSR Minsel'khos /Ministry of Agriculture/ and VASKhNIL /All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin/ are under a great obligation to the practical workers of the planning organs.

Joint work by subunits of the republic's APK, USSR Gosplan and USSR ministries and departments, in connection with expanding and strengthening the experiment, will promote an improvement in the rates of development for the republic's APK, more complete utilization of the available production potential and it will ensure more active work on the part of the production collectives in the carrying out of more tense plans.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Ekonomika", "Planovoye khozyaystvo", 1985

7026

CSO: 1824/265

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

MEASURES FOR PROLONGING SERVICE LIFE OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

Moscow SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV in Russian No 1, Jan 85 pp 100-103

/Article by D. Tsyvarev, chief of the Main Administration for Mechanization of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture: "In the Interest of Preserving Agricultural Equipment"/

/Text/ During the 11th and 12th five-year plans, our country's agriculture must be supplied with approximately 4 million tractors, more than 3 million trucks, in excess of 1 million grain harvesting combines and many other items of equipment. But regardless of these substantial increases in deliveries of new machines, equal importance is attached to the efficient and productive use of all available equipment and to preventing the premature wearing out and writing off of equipment. In agricultural production, considerable importance has always been attached to carrying out improvements in the storage and operation of equipment.

It is recalled that on 1 September 1977 the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree entitled "Measures for Raising the Effectiveness of Use of Agricultural Equipment, Improving Its Preservation and Ensuring That the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes Are Supplied With Machine Operators and That the Latter Remain in Agriculture." It was noted in this decree that at many kolkhozes and sovkhozes the shift and daily output of machines is low, leading methods for organizing operations, repair work and servicing of the machines are being introduced into operations only slowly and both idle time and personnel turnover in the machine operators are high. To a large degree, these shortcomings continue to persist at the present time.

Thus it is important to emphasize that considerable reserves are available here for improving the work, as borne out in particular by the following fact. In the Russian Federation the average daily output of a so-called conventional standard tractor is only slightly higher than the shift output. And in some autonomous republics, such as the Mordovian, Dagestan, Tuva and Buryat ASSR's, the productivity of the tractors and other items of equipment is even lower. One reason for this is a shortage of machine operators. It is basically because of this reason that the tractors are operated in one shift.

Intra-shift equipment idle time is still quite high. And at times this applies even to the best mechanized teams and brigades. For the most part, this is caused by technical problems. And this in turn is the result of poorly

organized repair operations. In 1983, according to data supplied by RSFSR Gosssel'tekhnadzor /State Inspection for Supervision Over the Technical Condition of the Machine-Tractor Pool of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture/, from 17 to 49 percent of the grain harvesting combines were repaired improperly on farms in Vladimir, Kirov and Tomsk oblasts and in the Chuvash ASSR owing to insufficient equipping of the repair workshops, inadequate personnel training, weak labor organization and poor control over equipment repair operations. There have been instances of items of equipment being dismantled and made inoperable. Many shortcomings have been noted in the area of storage. Quite often the machines are left outdoors. At times, following the completion of operations, the equipment is simply abandoned out on the fields, where it gathers rust and breaks down prematurely. This indicates a need for the establishment of proper order.

The Soviet organs must intensify organizational work among the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and other agricultural enterprises and organizations, directed towards extending the service life of the equipment and raising the personal responsibility of leading personnel for the operation and storage of their machines and equipment.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers considered it advisable to carry out capital repair work on tractors, motor vehicles, grain harvesting combines, units and assemblies and also the centralized restoration of parts as a rule at specialized repair enterprises of Sel'khoztekhnika. Other types of repair work and technical servicing should be carried out on the farms or at workshops of rayon associations of Sel'khoztekhnika.

Repair work and complicated types of technical servicing for the K-700 and T-150 tractors and motor vehicles and the repair of sprinkling machines (with the exception of the Fregat and Kuban' types), metal-working and repair-technological equipment, mobile pumping units, petroleum storehouse equipment, electric motors, control-measurement instruments and automatic equipment must be carried out mainly at specialized enterprises of Sel'khoztekhnika, based upon contractual conditions.

At the same time, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises which have repair workshops with the necessary equipment and instruments and which have skilled personnel at their disposal can carry out repair work using their own resources. For the most part, such work will be carried out during the autumn and winter periods. Initially, a plan is developed: annual, quarterly, monthly. A calendar schedule is prepared and measures are defined for supplying the working positions with the required equipment, devices and instruments and spare parts and for creating the necessary working and recreational conditions for the workers and engineering-technical personnel. Once the work volume is defined, a decision is made as to where the equipment repair work is to be carried out.

Storage of machines. On 12 March 1981, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree entitled "Additional Measures for Ensuring Preservation of the Equipment in Agriculture." A program of measures was outlined in this decree for raising the level for the technical operation and storage of equipment and also for the construction of repair workshops,

garages, technical servicing points and machine yards at kolkhozes, sovkhoses and enterprises of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika.

A detailed system for storage is set forth in the USSR State Standard entitled "Equipment Used in Agriculture." It was placed in operation on 1 January 1981. The requirements included in the standard cover the storage of tractors, motor vehicles, agricultural and excavating-land reclamation machines and the technological equipment of animal husbandry and feed production.

The machines must be stored in covered facilities or under sheds. In conformity with the conditions set forth in the standard, they can be stored at exposed equipped sites, provided the necessary work is carried out in connection with the conservation, hermetic sealing and removal of those component parts which require warehouse storage.

The equipment must be located in areas prepared for this purpose (machine yard or storage sector) at the central production base of a farm or at the technical servicing points for departments and brigades. The stationary machines and equipment of livestock farms can be stored at their installation sites and those which have been dismantled or temporarily disassembled -- in an enclosed facility.

Commencing in 1981, the position of head of a machine yard was introduced into operations at sovkhoses, other agricultural enterprises and organizations of the rural, water and forestry economy and Sel'khoztekhnika having 35 or more tractors or self-propelled machines (a recommendation was made for this position to be installed also at kolkhozes). Together with the farm leaders, these individuals are obligated to display timely concern for the acceptance of machines and equipment for storage.

A fine example of proper concern for equipment is being displayed at the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Sabinskiy Rayon (Tatar ASSR). Here the machine yard has an enclosed heated site with a jib crane for the repair, adjustment, running in and completion of machines; a heated hangar for the storage of and light repairs for grain harvesting combines; a special site for the loading and unloading of equipment from transport vehicles; barns and sheds for complicated agricultural machines and irrigation equipment; a site with a platform for the cleaning and washing of machines, equipped with a pumping station; a site for equipment that has been written off. A warehouse for units and parts that have been removed -- equipped with special shelving and freight-lifting equipment. The units and parts of machines are stored in special cubicles equipped with the appropriate labels. The model and farm numbers of the machines are shown on the labels. Simple items of agricultural equipment (plows, harrows, shallow plows, ring rollers and hitches) are kept on outdoor sites with asphalt surfaces.

The storage zone is fenced off from the technical servicing and repair sectors and from the inter-shift parking areas for the machines and assemblies. The acceptance and release of tractors, motor vehicles, combines and other complicated machines and items of equipment from a machine yard are carried out on the basis of acceptance-delivery documents.

The repair work is carried out by a special service consisting of 12 individuals headed by the chief of the machine yard -- a senior engineer.

Control over the preservation of agricultural machines is the responsibility of Glavgossel'tekhnadzor /Main Administration for State Supervision Over the Technical Condition of Machines and Equipment in USSR Agriculture/. This service was created in conformity with the 13 February 1969 Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers. In the agricultural ministries of union republics there are main administrations, in the agricultural ministries of autonomous republics and kray and oblast agricultural administrations -- departments and in the agricultural administrations of rayon executive committees -- rayon inspections of Gossel'tekhnadzor. They supervise the technical condition, the correct operation, servicing, repair, storage and writing off of tractors, combines and other machines and items of equipment at kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and also in organizations which carry out the repair and technical servicing of these machines on the basis of agreements with farms (excluding the specialized repair workshops and plants of Sel'khoztekhnika) and they perform a number of other functions.

If the instructions of the state inspectors concerning the correction of violations are not carried out in a timely manner, the organs of Gossel'tekhnadzor can introduce a motion calling upon the appropriate union republic ministries and departments, kray and oblast administrations, associations and trusts to remove from their posts the responsible leaders and engineering-technical workers of state agricultural enterprises and organizations. In addition, for the purpose of achieving partial reimbursement for the damage sustained by the state and kolkhozes, the inspectors are authorized to impose fines upon the leading workers in the amount of up to 50 rubles. Quite often they turn the materials over to people's control committees or to investigative organs. Thus the Vagayskiy Rayon People's Control Committee (Tyumen Oblast) imposed a fine amounting to 3 months wages upon the chief engineer at the Ushakov Sovkhoz for derelictions in the carrying out of his work. And for criminal carelessness in the conservation of equipment, as a result of which a K-700 tractor had to be dismantled, the chief engineer at the Gornovskoy Sovkhoz, Yazykin, was sentenced to a prison term of one and a half years by the Kosikhinskiy Rayon People's Court. A fine in the amount of 1,200 rubles, the amount of damage sustained by the farm, was imposed upon Yazykin.

Quite often agricultural machines are written off from the balance prior to the expiration of the amortization period. A tractor is discarded even before one half of its expected service life has been used up. This is what happened, for example, with a Kirovets tractor at the Bor'ba Kolkhoz in Serdobskiy Rayon in Penza Oblast and at the neighboring Serdobskiy Sovkhoz a grain harvesting combine was written off prematurely. The guilty parties were punished and the material damage sustained was recovered from them completely.

Unfortunately, such incidents are not singular in nature. During 1983 alone, in the Russian Federation, the republic service of Gossel'tekhnadzor prohibited the premature writing off of almost 47,000 tractors, motor vehicles, combines and other items of equipment. In accordance with a requirement by the rayon inspectors, more than 80 percent of these machines were repaired by the farms and returned to operations.

It should be remembered well that the writing off of equipment is permissible only after the service life of that equipment has expired, with the exception of those instances in which a machine breaks down as a result of an accident or a natural calamity. Moreover, even in these instances a decision concerning the writing off of equipment is made following a thorough inspection of the machines by a special committee headed by the chief state engineer-inspector of a rayon inspectorate of Gossel'tekhnadzor.

Commencing on 1 January 1982, for the purpose of raising the interest of farms in extending the service life of tractors, motor vehicles and agricultural, land reclamation and excavating machines, amortization deductions (with the exception of those intended for capital repairs) were no longer carried out if the equipment was used for its full service life. And for those farms where machines were written off prematurely, the funds for equipment are reduced taking into account the number of machines written off ahead of schedule. For violations of the rules for the operation, storage or writing off of equipment, the higher organs deprive leading workers and farm specialists, either completely or partially, of the bonuses due them based upon the principal results of their economic activity. This same measure has been recommended for use at kolkhozes.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and Soyuzsel'khoztekhnika, by agreement with the USSR Ministry of Finances, USSR Goskomtrud /State Committee for Labor/ and the AUCCTU, have approved the system and conditions for issuing incentives to machine operators, engineering-technical workers and farm leaders for having increased the service life of agricultural equipment. The maximum amount of payment for having increased the service life of tractors and combines, for brigade leaders, their assistants, the chiefs of detachments, master troubleshooters, engineering-technical personnel and farm leaders, may not exceed the monthly wage rate or official monthly salary. The money used is drawn from the material incentive fund and if this fund is not sufficient then the wage fund can be used with the permission of the higher organization.

The local soviets furnish the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with a great amount of assistance. In the laws of the Russian Federation concerning rayon, settlement and village soviets, similar to the laws of other union republics, it is stated that the soviets exercise control to ensure the correct storage and use of motor transport and agricultural equipment. They examine these problems during sessions and they also discuss them during meetings of the executive committees and permanent committees. The Soviet organs listen to reports delivered on these matters by the leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations. The executive committee of the Yasenskiy Village Soviet in Yeyskiy Rayon (Krasnodar Kray), for example, systematically monitors the course of repair work on combines and tractors at the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, the effectiveness of equipment usage on the farm, it displays interest in the introduction of the brigade contract method in this area and so forth. The most important questions are raised for discussion by the soviet. When necessary, the deputies utilize the right of inquiry extended to them. The carrying out of a decision handed down by a governmental organ is controlled by a permanent committee for agriculture and the protection of nature. Thus the soviet provides regular and comprehensive assistance to a kolkhoz.

Within the executive committee of the Tatsinskiy Rayon Soviet (Rostov Oblast), a committee has been created for the preservation and highly productive use of agricultural equipment. During the period devoted to autumn and winter repair operations, this committee, jointly with the deputy posts, carries out a check on the quality of the machines repaired. The results of such checks are discussed during meetings of the rayon executive committee. It is here also that the reports delivered by the leaders of farm engineering services are heard. The deputy posts carry out active work throughout the rayon. The elected representatives of the people participate in the work of inspecting the readiness of the equipment for field operations and turning it over for storage and they also monitor the maintenance of order in the machine yards. In accordance with a recommendation by oblast deputies several years ago, a movement was launched under the following slogan: "If you live in the countryside, you should be able to operate equipment." In response to this appeal, livestock breeders and workers assigned to offices and field crop husbandry brigades are undertaking short-term courses for machine operators. Once they have been qualified as machine operators, they can serve as back-up tractor or combine operators during the more tense periods, for example during harvest operations.

New opportunities have appeared for the soviet organs coincidental with the creation of agroindustrial associations in the rayons. A RAPC /rayon agroindustrial association/ distributes the principal agricultural machines among the farms; it controls their correct storage and the effectiveness of their use; it approves the work volumes for the enterprises and organizations of Sel'khoztekhnika with regard to the servicing of kolkhoz and sovkhoz equipment and for capital and current repair work; it establishes the rates for such work; when necessary, it distributes among the farms, with their consent, a portion of the logistical resources; it conducts inspections and listens to reports delivered by leaders on all of these matters.

Following the creation of the associations, the partners of the agroindustrial complex in Glazunovskiy Rayon in Orel Oblast began operating in a more harmonious manner. Here they succeeded in combining the efforts of the farm engineering services and raysel'khoztekhnika. As a result, improvements were achieved in the use of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz repair base and the productivity of the machines was raised.

Unfortunately, we frequently encounter incidents in which a lower soviet organ reveals that it does not know how to employ in actual practice the rights extended to it. The chairman of the Byn'govskiy Village Executive Committee in Sverdlov Oblast, A. Luzin, writes in the journal: "Each year we examine the question of shortcomings in the storage and use of equipment at a local sovkhoz, we listen to its leadership and we hand down a decision. Still, no progress is noted. We extended a special invitation to an engineer-inspector from Gossel'tekhnadzor and even he failed to provide assistance. Not one of the guilty parties was punished. What more can be done by either the soviet or the executive committee? What measures can be undertaken against those persons who are responsible for use of the equipment at the sovkhoz?"

Certainly, in such instances a local soviet organ should be provided with assistance mainly by the Nevyansk Municipal Executive Committee. It is

obligated to ask of the Gossel'tekhnadzor Service exactly why it is tolerating such mismanagement. Yes and the municipal executive committee itself is justified in undertaking measures against the leaders of the sovkhos in order to ensure that it shows proper respect for the recommendations of sel'ispolkom.

In addition to making the guilty parties responsible from a material standpoint, they can also be held criminally responsible for their actions. Thus Article 99¹ of the RSFSR Criminal Code stipulates that the criminally-negligent use or storage of tractors, motor vehicles, combines or other agricultural machines belonging to sovkhoses, kolkhoses and other state or cooperative organizations, which led to their becoming damaged or breaking down or to the dismantling of these machines, is punishable by imprisonment for a period of up to 1 year, by corrective labor for up to 2 years or by a fine in the amount of up to 300 rubles. If the mentioned actions were carried out repeatedly or if the farm sustained a great amount of damage, the guilty parties are punished by imprisonment for a period of up to 3 years.

In such instances, both rank and file workers (drivers, tractor and combine operators and so forth) and officials are called upon to account for their actions. This includes sovkhos directors, chief engineers, brigade leaders of tractor brigades, the heads of machine yards and other workers responsible for the storage, technical servicing and operation of machines and mechanisms.

Certainly, these are extreme measures and yet they are required at times in order to ensure the best possible use of costly equipment, in the interest of intensive development of agricultural production.

COPYRIGHT: Zhurnal "Sovety narodnykh deputatov", 1985

7026

CSO: 1824/244

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

PRODUCTION PROBLEMS FOR NEW SEED DRILL DISCUSSED.

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 May 84 p 2

/Article by Yu. Shakutin: "Long-Suffering Seed Drill"/

/Text/ I glance at a clumsy seed drill with wheels from a child's bicycle instead of guides and I ponder the vicissitudes of fate. Such a homemade machine would be commonplace for the 1960's. And one would know that its inventor, Viktor Konstantinovich Sedenkov, also lived in the Kuban.

It was noted long ago that wheat was capable, under certain conditions, of furnishing from one grain, not just one or two ears as is the case with conventional sowings, but of producing bushes containing a dozen or more vigorous ears. It turns out that in a conventional dense sowing, where each element is competing against the other for existence, a portion of the plants perishes and the surviving ones do not bush out owing to an inadequate area of nourishment. Anyone who grows grain is aware that wheat that springs up along the edge of a field or on the side of a road is always higher in terms of growth, more vigorous, its leaves are of a darker color as a rule and it bushes out very well. Thus, in order for wheat to bush out, it must be sown in a more sparse manner. But how many seed should be sown and what should be used for carrying out the sowing work? Experiments were carried out in the Kuban for the purpose of obtaining answers to these questions.

Initially an attempt was made to carry out the sowing using a conventional row drill, with the norm being increased by one half or more. The result was negligible.

They converted over to manual experiments. This was difficult and even agonizing work. Before very long it was proven that the highest yield was obtained from a sowing of 144 grains per square meter. Only 144 instead of 500! Up to 80 quintals per hectare were obtained! The grain was select and the ears heavy.

But success was not achieved with regard to transferring the tests to the production fields. There were no drills available which were capable of placing grains in a row at equal distances from one another. Such drills are still not being produced by our own domestic industry, despite the fact that sparse sowings involving lowered norms are being employed in many regions.

What makes matters even worse is the fact that such a precision drill, or at least a variant of one, does in fact exist. It was invented by an engineer at the Kuban Sad-Gigant Sovkhoz, Viktor Konstantinovich Sedenkov. On one occasion

he posed the following question: why is it that an ear is not obtained from each grain sown? It is said that a discovery is made by that individual who is able to both pose a question and find an answer for it.

Sedenkov was able to pose the question. However, he has been searching for an answer for it for more than 30 years and in the process he has advanced from experiments in a garden to the creation of a seed drill. For this purpose, he had to complete a course of study at the Kuban Agricultural Institute at a mature age. Moreover, he had to carry out dozens of experiments and compose hundreds of drawings.

I glance at a picture of one of the first models of this drill and it is difficult to believe that this drill, with its hundreds of diverse parts and clever sowing unit, was "developed" by one individual. How much faith and strength of spirit must an individual have in order to remain faithful to an idea and be able to ignore the mockery and lack of understanding of his contemporaries (for many years he invested a portion of his wages in the seed drill) and finally move it out onto the fields.

The last model, the one with wheels taken from a child's bicycle, was assembled in Moscow at the Ramenskoye Instrument Making Plant, where Sedenkov worked. Although this enterprise was far removed from agriculture in terms of its mission, nevertheless its director Mikhaylevich and some departmental comrades provided Sedenkov with a maximum amount of assistance.

For a long period of time, no tests were carried out on the seed drill. Viktor Konstantinovich addressed a letter to the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Shortly thereafter, a reply was received. The All-Russian Branch of VASKhNIL /All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin/ was tasked with testing the seed drill and sowing method proposed by Sedenkov on the fields of the Nemchinovka Institute. The Moscow Oblast Party Committee furnished assistance in this regard. The testing was under the direction of the head of the Department of Farming, Konstantin Issidorovich Saranin.

I have before me the report by the institute on the work carried out. The difference between controlled sowing and the Sedenkov method is not very great. With a dense sowing and minus the seed, 39.9 quintals were obtained per hectare and using the Sedenkov method -- 40.3 quintals. But overall, only 80 kilograms of seed were sown instead of 300! The yield was obtained as a result of bushiness in the wheat. Each plant had up to five full-weight large ears.

There is a sub-branch in field crop husbandry in which a sparse sowing of winter grain crops is not only desirable but even mandatory. Here we have in mind seed production. The propagation of seed for new varieties involves a very prolonged process. A plant breeder, when developing a new variety, furnishes literally only a handful of superelite seed for propagation purposes. And if the variety is to be used extensively out on the fields, elite seed must be obtained from the above and thereafter seed of the first reproduction. Seven to eight years are required for reproducing a variety, with 3 quintals of costly seed being sown per hectare.

In short, today our domestic seed production program has a need for Sedenkov's seed drill. A sparse sowing makes it possible to save a tremendous amount of seed, to propagate new varieties more rapidly and to obtain high quality seed. As you can see, the game is worth the candle. But there is no confidence that the seed production farms will be supplied with precision drills.

The desk in Viktor Konstantinovich Sedenkov's small apartment is covered with drawings and computations. During the testing, he listened to qualified comments by a specialist in addition to general observations. Moreover, he saw for himself exactly what had to be changed and improved in the drill. The computations and drawings were prepared. The drill was made lighter by 350 kilograms, the sowing unit was simplified and it was made available for use in two variants.

The drill that was used this year for sowing the Nemchinovka fields was made by Sedenkov 30 years ago. But it performed in a faultless manner. Professor K.I. Saranin has a high opinion regarding its design. In evaluating it, he wrote in his conclusion: "The precision drill possesses new and useful properties; this applies to the overall design and also to its individual mechanisms and units. It is distinguished from well known seed drills in terms of its new technological elements, simple design, less weight and reliability of operation. The drill is of great interest to the national economy. During its modification, it can be used for the sowing of winter wheats following good agricultural practices and especially for the propagation of deficit varieties."

"During modification" sighs Viktor Konstantinovich. His eyes, increased in size by thick eyeglasses, peer out sadly, "And where does the modification take place?"

There is nobody to produce a new and improved model. The author is not capable of doing so, nor is the institute.

At one time, the testing of the drill was assigned to the All-Russian Branch of BASKhNIL. A great amount of time has elapsed in the interim. And, as it turns out, they have managed to forget about it. In any case, for scientific secretary N.A. Zuyev, who signed the letter to the institute, the results of the tests were unexpected although they were accepted as news. But, having evaluated them for what they were worth, he stated during a discussion of specific assistance:

"This is a very complicated question for us. Judging by the results of the tests, the seed drill is no doubt a windfall for the seed growers. The work must be continued. But we lack both the funds and a base for producing new models for it. Only VIM /All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Mechanization/ is capable of doing this. It can be tasked directly with carrying out this work by VASKhNIL and not by our department.

It is difficult to agree with this explanation. Yes and the situation itself has turned out to be a strange one. An instruction was handed down calling for the seed drill to be tested and yet no interest has been displayed in the results of such testing. In short, the task assigned by the government was carried out only in a formal manner. In point of fact, no genuine interest was

displayed. The position being taken at the present time by the VASKhNIL branch is arousing some bewilderment. Let us assume that funds and a base are truly lacking. But who is preventing the branch's management from submitting an urgent recommendation to a higher authority asking for assistance to be provided for continuing the testing and for creating new models of the seed drill? It is still not too late and this work should be carried out. Finally, Sedenkov's seed drill, which has produced some fine results, should be operated by truly interested and zealous workers.

Follow-Up Commentary Concerning Sedenkov's Seed Drill

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jan 85 p 3

/Article by N.A. Stolbushkin, USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture: "Tasked To Accelerate the Development"/

/Text/ The article entitled "Long-Suffering Seed Drill," published in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 17 May 1984, has been reviewed by the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. The criticism has been adjudged to be correct.

Commencing in the 1930's, the work directed towards creating a precision seed drill for grain crops has been carried out with interruptions in our country. Since that time, several variants of this type of drill have been studied. During this period, numerous experiments were carried out on the effectiveness of precision sowing for grain crops. A high effectiveness for this technology was established for high quality sowings, where exceptional importance is attached to the accelerated propagation of promising varieties.

The Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture has tasked VASKhNIL with accelerating the preparation of documentation, producing a model of the seed drill proposed by Comrade V.K. Selenkov and delivering it to a machine-testing station prior to the 1985 sowing season

N.A. Stolbushkin
USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture

From the Editorial Board:

Thus the production of an experimental model of the precision drill has been put in motion. We have been informed that, in accordance with a decision handed down by the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the required resources have been made available for this work and it has been included in the plan. An order has been issued which clearly defines the stages for the creation of the seed drill and for carrying out tests on it. Design changes will be introduced taking into account the shortcomings uncovered earlier.

There remains only the hope that the measures will be carried out in full volume and within the designated periods.

7026
CSO: 1824/242

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

UKRAINIAN AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT READINESS DISCUSSED

Agricultural Machine Preparation Problems

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by A. Muzychuk: "Make Up for Negligence More Quickly" (Agricultural Survey)]

[Text] Towed implements--plows, harrows, cultivators, rollers, seeders, etc. --constitute quite a considerable part of the technical stock of the land tillers at each farm. It is not by chance that the repair season at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes begins precisely with the preparation of soil-tilling and sowing implements.

It must be stipulated: for many farms the concept "repair season" no longer exists. For example, at the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, in Berdyanskiy Rayon in Zaporozhye Oblast, the Sovkhoz imeni 25th CPSU Congress in Goshchanskiy Rayon in Rovno Oblast and others, all the plows, seeders, cultivators and even the combines are ready immediately after the work is completed. That is, repair is carried out all year round. Special units are concerned with this: they are answerable for both the quality of the preparation and for correct storage of the machines, for after all, most of them "rest" up to 10 months a year.

This type of work organization has indisputable advantages. In the first place, all the machines are constantly in a high state of readiness, and in the second place, during the winter the machine operators can devote more time to improving their professional workmanship. With collective contracting this is particularly important. One more advantage of no little importance--expenditures for repair are considerably reduced.

Even though all these benefits are obvious, most of the farms still begin to be concerned with preparing the soil-cultivating and sowing machines only in winter. Things reach the point at which 10-15 percent of the technical devices are readied directly before going out into the field. Naturally, the quality of their repair is poor. It is this equipment precisely that most often gets out of order during the field work.

It is not the first year that farms in Gornostayevskiy Rayon in Kherson Oblast, Lebedinskiy--Sumy and Radekhovskiy in Lvov Oblast are convinced that timely

preparation of the machines plays a role of no small importance in their future use. Therefore, on the farms in these rayons, just as before, all of the sowing and soil-cultivating machines have been placed on the ready line even before the new year.

Formerly this was also the case on most of the farms in Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozhye and certain other oblasts. Now, however, only a few kolkhozes and sovkhoses insert repair of towed implements into the schedule. Moreover, as repeated checking has shown, many of the machines supposedly prepared and placed on the ready line are in many ways unfinished. For example, at the Kolkhoz 12 Let Oktyabrya in Lutuginskiy Rayon, Voroshilovgrad Oblast, when the sowers were repaired, they were restricted by the fact that only the plow-shares were replaced, and the other parts were not even touched. The cultivators were "prepared" for work in much the same way. At the Krasnorechenskiy and Rubezhanskiy sovkhoses in Kremenskiy Rayon, in order to be in a good place in the rayon report, the column of repaired machines included plows, cultivators and sowers which had not yet even been cleaned of last year's dirt.

The managers of the Oktyabr' and Zavety Il'icha sovkhoses in Kamensko-Dneprovskiy Rayon in Zaporozhye Oblast chose a similar method of accounting. They even saw to it that the mark "D-85" was placed on unprepared machines.

Such a situation is the result of the famous "shake-up" in the provinces and lack of efficient monitoring on the part of the rayon agro-industrial associations. At the above-named farms, equipment preparation was from the very start essentially allowed to drift. The repair schedules in the tractor brigades were not drawn up, the defects in the machines were not discharged, and nobody knows which spare parts and in what amount are necessary to recondition the towed implements. There is no need to talk about competition among the machine operators engaged in preparing the equipment. Many of them withdrew from preparation of the towed stock without authorization. Instead of making suggestions and rectifying the situation the managers of individual associations and divisions of agricultural equipment played a waiting game or at best limited themselves to supplying spare parts.

For this same reason, serious lagging behind was permitted in preparing towed equipment in Sumy Oblast. At farms in Shostkinskiy and Glukhovskiy rayons, for example, about 30 percent of the towed implements are not yet ready. On many farms they remembered about them only at the end of December, and hastily began to record the defects and determine the need for spare parts, but did not bring things to completion. Carelessness leads to some things and poor management--to others. How can the RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] councils and headquarters for repair organization look on at this calmly?

There is not much time until spring now. The winter day is short, and there is still a great deal of work to do. We must hurry up!

Measures Improve Equipment Repair

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by I. Nakonechnyy, first deputy chief of agricultural administration of the ispolkom of the Sumy Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies: "Answer to PRAVDA UKRAINY agricultural survey 'Bystreie Naverstat' Upushchennoye' [Make Up for Negligence More Quickly]]"

[Text] The cases of poor preparation of towed implements on farms in Glukhovskiy and Shostkinskiy rayons, set forth in the agricultural survey "Bystreie Naverstat' Upushchennoye", published on 17 January, actually occurred. Specialists of the oblast agricultural administration and oblast agricultural equipment association immediately went out to render practical assistance in these rayons, and the spare parts needed to complete the repair were allotted to the farms that were lagging behind. The repair units were supplemented with experienced machine operators.

A visiting session of the oblast operations headquarters for equipment repair was held in Glukhovskiy Rayon. A number of shortcomings and omissions were revealed. The unsatisfactory level of organization of agricultural equipment repair was pointed out to the managers of the Glukhovskaya and Shostkinskaya raysel'khoztekhnika [rayon agricultural equipment association]. The work rates for preparation of towed implements rose sharply, and in the next few days they will stand on the ready line.

The oblast agricultural administration put the course and quality of repair work in the above rayons under special monitoring.

12151

CSO: 1824/221

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

BRIEFS

DNEPROPETROVSK AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT READIED--Mass preparation of equipment for the new season has begun in the Dnepropetrovsk repair shops. It has become a rule for the farms in the oblast: equipment, after field work is completed, is sent without delay for repair. This makes possible a noticeable reduction in the load for the repair shops in the winter period. All the repair collectives work, as a rule, according to unified job authorization. The work volumes, need for spare parts and materials and labor input are determined for them. The coefficient of readiness for tractors achieved in the oblast is already 90 percent, which is higher than the average for the republic. This indicator is also high on farms in Crimean, Kherson, Cherkassy and a number of other oblasts. The plants and repair shops of the republic's Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for Agricultural Equipment] have organized repair of over a thousand types of worn-out parts. Widely used in preparing the machines are the flow-line-assembly method and service for the kolkhozes by visiting repair shop rayon associations. [By T. Arkushenko] [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Jan 85 p 1] 12151

CSO: 1824/221

FORESTRY AND TIMBER

GOSSNAB CRITICISM OF TIMBER, PAPER INDUSTRY ELICITS RESPONSE

Potential for Resource Conservation

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by V. Kulikov, first deputy chairman, USSR Gossnab: "Be Able to Economize"]

[Excerpts] Our country is the only power in the world whose economy is based on its own resources. We have long and consistently remained in the front ranks in the extraction and processing of such important products as iron ore, petroleum, coal, gas and forest products.

The utilization of secondary products is a special direction in the rational use of material resources. This is a very advantageous and promising for the national economy. However, there are still many overlooked possibilities. A recently published CPSU Central Committee Decree "On Serious Shortcomings in the use of Secondary Material Resources in the National Economy" directly states that in spite of the decisions which have been made, the situation in this area remains unsatisfactory. Many ministries and departments and the Councils of Ministers of union republics are not handling plans for the collection and processing of secondary materials. For example, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry is extremely slow in using waste paper for the production of paper and cardboard. Waste paper only makes up 17 percent of total raw materials. For comparison, in the GDR and Poland it is up to 50 percent. If an additional 1.5 million tons of waste paper were put into economic use, and this is possible, it would free about 7.5 million cubic meters of timber. Logging this much timber would require the investment of about 600 million rubles in the development of timber industry operations.

USSR Gosstroy has built and is continuing to build enterprises for processing waste paper and making cardboard. This is very advantageous economically and ecologically. Such operations cost considerably less than the construction of plants with traditional technology for wood processing. It would seem that the experience would be very instructive, but the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry is still ignoring it. Other sectors -- the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the Ministry of the Construction

Materials Industry are also unjustifiably avoiding practical solutions to these problems. Why? In our opinion it is because practically no plans are being made for this advantageous, but troublesome matter. Initiatives outside of plans still not given sufficient incentives. It would be economically advisable to centrally reorient some capital investments to this production, which is quite profitable and very essential to the national economy. The CPSU Central Committee decree justifiably criticized USSR Gosplan. We are drawing serious conclusions for ourselves.

Timber Ministry Official Responds

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Feb 85 p 3

[Editorial: "In the Ministry"]

[Text] The Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry examined V. Kulikov's article "Be Able to Economize", published on 12 December. B. Zhuravlev, administration chief at the ministry, reported to the editors that in the past two years equipment for waste paper processing at 10 enterprises in the sector has been modernized. A program for further technical modernization in the 12th Five-Year Plan has been outlined.

At the same time, the ministry acknowledges that the growth rate of waste paper processing is somewhat lower than the available resources. Further growth is possible through the introduction of new specialized enterprises and capacity for cellulose production.

USSR Gosplan approved the ministry's program, which calls for the introduction of additional waste paper processing capacity at 17 enterprises.

11574

CSO: 1824/260

WATER RESOURCES AND LAND MANAGEMENT

IMPORTANCE OF LEGAL WORK IN RECLAMATION PROGRAM STRESSED

Moscow KHOZYAYSTVO I PRAVO in Russian No 1, Jan 85 pp 3-9

/Article by N. Vasil'yev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources: "On the Basis of Reclamation"

/Text/ In our country much attention is paid to land reclamation. Taking into consideration its important role in the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program, the CPSU Central Committee submitted the matter "On the Long-Term Program for Reclamation and Increase in the Efficiency of Utilization of Reclaimed Land for the Purpose of a Stable Buildup in the Country's Food Resources" to its October (1984) Plenum for discussion. The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee adopted the appropriate decree on the matter under discussion.

This document notes that, as a result of a systematic implementation of the policy of extensive land reclamation developed by our party, enormous work on the renovation of agricultural land has been done. During the period following the May (1966) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the area of reclaimed land in the country has increased from 17 to 33 million hectares and it now gives one-third of the plant products. All rice and cotton, three-fourths of the vegetables and one-half of the fruits and grapes are cultivated on irrigated land. The amount of corn grain and feed obtained from reclaimed areas has increased considerably.

At the same time, the production of agricultural products still lags behind growing needs. Therefore, it is necessary to concentrate the efforts of labor collectives of sectors of the agroindustrial complex, machine building, the construction industry, chemistry and power engineering on the implementation of the long-term reclamation program developed on the instructions of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

The program envisages increasing areas of irrigated land to 30 or 32 million hectares and of drained land to 19 or 21 million hectares by the year 2000. The gross output of grain on reclaimed land is to be increased to 32 million tons by 1990 and to 55 or 60 million tons by the year 2000. On the whole, plans have been made to expand areas of irrigated and drained land 1.5-fold in a comparatively short time, which will make it possible to double the output of plant products from them. As a result, the country will be able to obtain, irrespective of weather fluctuations, almost one-half of the entire crop output.

First and foremost it is necessary to ensure a highly efficient utilization of all irrigated and drained land with the attainment of the planned yield by every farm on the specified dates, to eliminate the shortcomings and oversights in the operation of the developed reclamation systems and to constantly work on the introduction of advanced technologies of cultivation of agricultural crops.

The efficiency of utilization of renovated agricultural land is largely determined by the technical state of water resources networks and structures and the level of operation of reclamation systems. To introduce proper order in this matter, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a very important decision on the transfer of the internal economic network and structures, which are now located on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to the balance of water resources organizations of the system of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.¹ This decision was concretized by the appropriate decree of the USSR Council of Ministers.² This measure is to significantly increase the role and responsibility of the ministry's organizations in their work within the framework of a single agroindustrial complex for the end result--increase in the production of agricultural products.

A successful implementation of the envisaged large-scale land reclamation program will largely depend on an improvement in the relationships among water resources planning, construction and operating organizations within the ministry's system, as well as with kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The decisions of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee direct us toward a search for additional levers, which will help to unify all the subdivisions of the system of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (from the planning institute to the operating organization) into a single interested chain for the purpose of channelling their efforts toward the attainment of a highly efficient end result in agricultural production.

There is no doubt that the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers very promptly adopted a decision on the advisability of establishing clear mutual obligations of water resources operating organizations and kolkhozes and sovkhozes.³ This will make it possible to increase the economic and moral responsibility of all the participants in contractual relations and to interest them in the attainment of the end result.

At present in the system of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources there are oversights in this work. Contracts for capital construction and planning and surveying work are not yet used sufficiently to improve the efficiency and quality of work. An analysis of cases in arbitration proceedings shows that, while cases concerning contracts of hiring work come in for a hearing, cases concerning contracts for planning and surveying work are virtually absent. At the same time, materials of the expert examinations that have been conducted point to serious errors in the work of planning organizations.

Unfortunately, it must be stated that the opinion that it is not advisable to conduct claim-action work on this category of contractual relations still exists in some of the ministry's subdivisions. Such arguments are groundless and can be expressed only by irresponsible workers.

It is necessary to fully utilize the provisions of existing legislation and to hold guilty persons strictly accountable for the nonfulfillment of contractual obligations.

We must also have a more demanding attitude toward the fulfillment of obligations concerning the construction of reclamation projects by other ministries. The report by N. A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted that the recruited contract construction ministries work on these projects in an unsatisfactory manner. Despite this, our customer service does not yet always use the envisaged measures of effect on partners not fulfilling their obligations and does not often apply fine sanctions to them for failure to meet the schedules of commissioning of reclamation construction projects. Such a situation must be rectified immediately, at the same time, holding a fundamental state position.

The realization of the long-term land reclamation program is a major economic and political problem, which the organizations of many ministries are called upon to solve. They are required to set up the production and to increase the output of the necessary machinery and equipment and to avoid disruptions in the fulfillment of delivery contracts. Supply and other economic organs of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources controlling the fulfillment of contractual obligations must remember that decrees No 27 dated 8 April 1982 and No 95 dated 23 November 1982 of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply established a procedure of top-priority delivery of material resources to ministries and departments ensuring the realization of the Food Program irrespective of the degree of fulfillment of the production plan by manufacturers (suppliers). As is well known, paragraph 89 of the Statute on Deliveries provides for a fine at the rate of 50 percent of the value of products unloaded with a disruption in the priorities and schedules of shipment.

The October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee seriously reproached reclamation specialists for failure to meet the schedules of commissioning of irrigation and drainage systems. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources takes every measure to prevent such things. At the same time, we would also want land user farms to promptly allocate land for the construction of reclamation systems, at the same time, excluding them from areas planned for the harvest or for another use. It would be advisable to legislatively establish the responsibility of farms for an untimely allocation of land for the construction of reclamation projects, as well as to refine the procedure of planning the production of agricultural crops.

In the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR there are about 7 million hectares of agricultural land requiring the implementation of amelioration measures. For the purpose of increasing their productivity and a more efficient utilization of modern agricultural equipment and labor resources the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee envisaged an increase in the volumes of amelioration work on land not requiring drainage.

The establishment of cooperation detachments on the basis of contracts for the use of equipment of water resources organizations with the recruitment of skilled machine operators of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is one of the ways of solving this problem. The experience of Pskov, Vologda, Novgorod and other oblasts shows that the participation of farm specialists in the work of the mentioned subdivisions ensures a high efficiency of their activity. However, a number of difficulties arise in the establishment of cooperation detachments. In particular, machine operators lose some privileges granted to agricultural workers (for example, a raise for a continuous length of service on a given farm). Therefore, the indicated contracts are not concluded in many oblasts of the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR. This useful undertaking should become widespread. Apparently, it is advisable to grant the USSR Ministry of Agriculture the right to reserve for sovkhoz and kolkhoz machine operators assigned temporarily to work at water resources organizations for the performance of amelioration work the wage terms and privileges established for this category of agricultural workers.

During the period following the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee water resources organizations forming part of agroindustrial associations have done a great deal to increase the efficiency of utilization of irrigated and drained land. Work for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations is now performed in accordance with the Standard Contract for the Repair and Technical Servicing of Internal Economic Reclamation Networks and the Standard Contract for the Irrigation of Agricultural Crops approved in January 1984.

When contracts are concluded, rayon agroindustrial associations and operating water resources organizations together with farms develop and implement measures for an efficient utilization of reclaimed land, production of high and stable harvests of agricultural crops on it and an efficient utilization of water by water user farms for irrigation and determine the volumes and order of execution of work on the cleaning and repair of the internal economic reclamation network and structures. The rayon agroindustrial association approves the plans for this work and its decision is the legal basis for the conclusion of appropriate contracts. Water resources repair-construction and operating organizations on a contractual basis with farms perform a set of operations for the repair and technical servicing of the internal economic reclamation network, as well as the irrigation of agricultural crops.

The operation of the standard statute on the award of bonuses to managerial and engineering-technical personnel and to other specialists and employees of water resources operating organizations, as well as of the standard statute on wages of and the award of bonuses to workers of the mentioned organizations and the Poliv rayon production associations of the system of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, extends to all water resources operating organizations. The introduction of these statutes has increased workers' material interest in raising the yield of agricultural crops cultivated on irrigated and drained land.

As a result of the implementation of these and other measures, as well as a clear determination of the contractual obligations of parties, the mutual responsibility of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and water resources organizations for the end results of their work--increase in the production of agricultural products--has risen significantly.

A strict fulfillment by water resources organizations and kolkhozes and sovkhoses of their contractual obligations makes it possible to obtain on reclaimed land harvests of basic crops more than three times higher than on nonirrigated land. Here are some examples.

When agricultural enterprises were serviced by the Leningradskiy Rayon Poliv Production Association in Krasnodar Kray (V. P. Rodnenko, director) on contractual terms, in 1984 on an area of 5,800 hectares the harvest of grain crops was 42 quintals per hectare, of corn for grain, 55 quintals per hectare and of perennial grass for haylage, 455 quintals per hectare.

In 1984 the collective of the Kakhovskiy Rayon Poliv Production Association in Kherson Oblast (V. V. Sereda, director) obtained high results. On the area of 39,500 hectares serviced by it the harvest of grain crops was 50.5 quintals per hectare, of corn for grain, 59.1 quintals per hectare and of perennial grass for haylage, 466.2 quintals per hectare.

In addition to water resources organizations other partners in the agroindustrial complex also participate in the work on ensuring a highly efficient utilization of reclaimed land. They are the organizations of the All-Union Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture and the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, which are entrusted with the duties of applying mineral fertilizers at the optimum time and in the necessary volumes, as well as of ensuring the servicing of sprinkling machines and mechanisms.

In accordance with the decree No 1083 dated 23 October 1984 of the USSR Council of Ministers the standard contract for a highly efficient utilization of reclaimed land at kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and the procedure of its application have been developed and approved.⁴ They stipulate the terms and dates of conclusion of a contract, organization of control over its fulfillment and the basic criteria of determination of the degree of guilt of partners.

These documents are extremely necessary in order to avoid a repeated compensation for the same loss by service organizations. These acts also determine the responsibility of farms, which do not fulfill their obligations, disrupt the procedure of implementation of agrotechnical measures and organize work poorly. It has been established that contracts will be concluded only provided farms ensure the financing of expenditures on the implemented measures. We believe that this principle will force farms to more purposefully spend the funds of bank credits obtained by them.

Such machines as Fregat and Kuban' take an ever greater part in agricultural production. Therefore, organizations of the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry, which are entrusted with duties connected with the firm servicing of these sprinkling machines, should, of course, become parties to the contract for a highly efficient utilization of reclaimed land. Principles of responsibility and material interest should also extend to these organizations.

All the workers of the system of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources pay much attention to the valid criticism directed at the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee against water resources enterprises and organizations in connection with the sizable unproductive losses allowed by them in their economic activity. The attainment of the necessary results not at any price, but through economical and assiduous management, should become the basic principle of fulfillment of planned assignments in the sector.

The ministry pays constant attention to the fight against mismanagement and a wasteful utilization of fuel-power and material resources. Commissions for the fight against unproductive losses have been established and operate at the enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. The entire work in this direction is coordinated by the ministry's central commission. If necessary, measures of a disciplinary and material effect are taken. In case of need the question of instituting criminal proceedings against the guilty persons is raised. Success in the fight against unproductive losses largely depends on the attitude of the manager of an enterprise and organization toward this important matter, proper organization of accounting, adherence to principles on the part of the auditing service and correct application of legal means during the recovery of damages.

The accomplishment of the tasks set by the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is inconceivable without an efficient organization of work, increase in the responsibility of every person for the job entrusted to him and activation of the use of legal means to ensure the efficiency of management. All this places fundamentally new demands on the legal service in the national economy. A simple knowledge of legislation and following its provisions are no longer sufficient for its workers. A profound penetration into the economy and production processes now becomes the determining factor.

The legal department with the ministry's arbitration, which is subordinated directly to the minister, takes an active part in the organization of legal work in the sector.

With the formation of this subdivision the level of legal support both for the relationships between the ministry's central apparatus and other departments and for the activity of enterprises and organizations of the system of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources as a whole has risen significantly.

Extensive work on an improvement in the system of standard-legal documents in the sector and provisions concerning the structural subdivisions of the ministry's central apparatus have been revised with respect to present tasks. The activity of the local legal service has been stirred up, for which acts regulating the organization of contractual and claim-action work, as well as individual problems concerning the fight for the preservation of socialist property, labor legislation and legal propaganda, have been prepared.

All-union conferences, which not only discuss the tasks of the legal service, but also determine the ways of its interaction with economic, economic planning, bookkeeping and auditing services in the utilization of legal methods in the work of enterprises and organizations, are held systematically.

Constant attention is paid to an increase in the efficiency of legal work and to the dissemination of advanced experience in the use of computer hardware in control over the fulfillment of contractual obligations.

Work on reinforcing the legal service with skilled personnel and manning it in accordance with the standard structures and staffs of enterprises and organizations is carried out purposefully in the sector. The personnel structure of the legal service has been analyzed and a fundamental evaluation has been given to work with personnel. A legal act prohibiting a reduction in the post of legal advisers has been promulgated. Standards of the numerical strength of the legal service of the system of the ministry as a whole are being worked out.

The legal department with the arbitration of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources controls the state of affairs in subordinate organizations. Checks on legal work are conducted according to a plan, which is drawn up with due regard for an analysis of the state of legality on the basis of arbitration data and other information on unproductive expenditures, pilfering and shortage. Check materials are sent to localities for the adoption of appropriate measures and in case of need questions for an examination at the ministry's board are prepared for them. For example, on 30 November 1982 the board examined the question "on the state of legal work at the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources."

Not accidentally the materials of the check on this ministry, which is the largest of subordinate republic ministries, were submitted for discussion. Using the example of the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, it was decided to uncover the shortcomings in legal work inherent in the entire system and to show economic managers the need for an efficient utilization of legal means.

At present legal work in the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has been activated. The staffs of its legal department with arbitration have also been doubled.

Large-scale tasks have been set for economic managers and the legal service by the decree No 316 dated 11 April 1983 of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Serious Shortcomings in the Observance of Contractual Obligations for Deliveries of Products and Increase in the Responsibility of Ministries, Departments and Enterprises in This Matter."⁵ On 15 November 1983 problems concerning the observance of contractual obligations and increase in the responsibility for their fulfillment were examined by the ministry board. To execute the board decree, the appropriate methodological directive with samples of contracts was sent to localities and in 1984 work was basically concentrated on the fulfillment of this document.

As indicated above, in the system of relationships among partners in the agroindustrial complex an important role is assigned to interfarm contracts. The legal service is a direct participant in their development, introduction and application.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources realizes the need for the application of serious efforts for the further improvement and strengthening of both the legal service in the system of the ministry as a whole and of its individual links, especially at the level of operating organizations.

Economic managers must know laws well and apply them skillfully. Jurists are their first assistants. However, some captains of industry and farm specialists underestimate the work of legal advisers and in a number of cases express dissatisfaction with their "intractableness." Meanwhile, practice shows that, where the legal service works efficiently and where its actions find support, as a rule, there are fewer disruptions in the fulfillment of contracts, a barrier against report padding and misappropriation is placed, personnel turnover is reduced and production and labor discipline is stronger. The duty of managers of all links is to strengthen this service, to constantly keep it in the field of vision and to give it all possible assistance.

The fulfillment of the long-term land reclamation program is the most important state economic task. The implementation of the large-scale plans outlined by the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is a nationwide cause. The country's reclamation specialists will apply all efforts for their realization.

NOTES

1. See: "Materialy Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS, 23 oktyabrya 1984 goda" /Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 23 October 1984/, Moscow, Politizdat, 1984, p 27.
2. Ibid, pp 61-62.
3. Ibid, p 26.
4. SP SSSR, 1984, No 32, p 185.
5. SP SSSR, 1983, No 11.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Ekonomika", "Khozyaystvo i pravo", 1985

11439

CSO: 1824/235

WATER RESOURCES AND LAND MANAGEMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF USSR RECLAMATION PROGRAM PROJECTED

Moscow SREDNEYE SPETSIAL'NOYE OBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 1, Jan 85 pp 2-5

/Article by N.F. Vasil'yev, USSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources: "Land Reclamation -- A Task of Great Social-Economic and Political Importance"

/Text The 23 October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was an eminent event. It can be stated without exaggeration: the decisions handed down during this Plenum will be of exceptional importance with regard to raising agricultural production in our country and strengthening its economy on the whole. This was precisely the conclusion drawn following a thoughtful study of the positions and arguments advanced in the clear, well reasoned and impressive speech by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade K.U. Chernenko, in the report by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade N.A. Tikhonov and in speeches delivered by participants in the Plenum.

The very fact that the question of land reclamation development was discussed thoroughly and extensively during the Plenum of the Central Committee indicates that this problem is not simply a branch or economic one. The measures for carrying it out are embodied in the political program of the CPSU and in the large-scale national economic plans and they are assuming the importance of priority all-party, all-state tasks.

The long-term program for land reclamation, approved during the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, has been accepted by the communists and all Soviet people as a most important economic-political task, the solution for which will actively influence the development and stability of the economy's agrarian sector and also further improvements in the well-being of the Soviet people.

Land reclamation, which has been following a long and difficult path of development, must now become a force capable of raising the return from the production potential accumulated in the rural areas, adding stability to the country's agriculture and ensuring the creation of a guaranteed food fund.

"Today a question is being examined which has a direct bearing upon a very high goal of CPSU activity -- steadily raising the standard of living of the Soviet

people. Here we have in mind large-scale additional measures aimed at solving the food problem, based upon consistent intensification of agricultural production and extensive land reclamation" commented Comrade K.U. Chernenko. And further: "The problems which life is placing in the path being followed for converting agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy require new and more effective solutions. Here we have in mind not so much the rearrangement of emphasis in our directives, but rather a search for truly innovative and creative approaches.

Based upon this fact, the Central Committee is today addressing the problem of carrying out land reclamation operations on a large scale, viewing it as a decisive factor for further improving agriculture and achieving a stable increase in the country's food fund."

The decisions handed down during the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee -- constitute a truly innovative Leninist approach for an agrarian policy during this modern stage. These decisions reveal an inseparable link existing between land reclamation and our party's agrarian policies; new positions and arguments are formulated which enrich the theory and practice of communist construction and which open up a new stage in the campaign for carrying out the Food Program.

The task of raising land reclamation to a qualitatively new level and making it a national endeavor -- the handling of the problem in this manner is especially important in view of the objective fact that agriculture in the USSR is carried out under complicated soil and climatic conditions.

In our country there is practically no land which does not require the carrying out of certain measures aimed at radically improving the soil fertility. Under these conditions, mass-social importance must be attached to land reclamation in like manner as it was at one time for industrialization and collectivization, the program for electrification, the heroic period devoted to mastering the virgin lands, construction of the BAM /Baykal-Amur Trunkline/ and the Urengoy - Pomary - Uzhgorod gas pipeline.

The great work that has been carried out and is being carried out in our country in connection with raising the level of agricultural production and strengthening the logistical base for agriculture is well known. Over the past two decades -- this was stated specifically in a report delivered by N.A. Tikhonov before the Plenum -- significant increases have taken place in the machine-worker ratio and in the availability of mineral fertilizers, fixed productive capital, personnel and all other resources required for obtaining high yields. However, equivalent growth in the production of agricultural products has not taken place.

Land reclamation, under our natural conditions, is a powerful means which at first must reduce considerably the susceptibility of farming to unfavorable weather conditions and thereafter, as it encompasses greater areas, it must free agriculture completely from slumps in the production of grain, technical crops, feed and, it follows, in livestock husbandry products.

In developing the present long-term program for land reclamation, use was made of the rich experience that has accumulated since the May (1966) Plenum of the

CPSU Central Committee. Guided by the line developed during this Plenum, the party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government have repeatedly examined a number of important questions concerned with land reclamation, strengthening its logistical base and raising the effectiveness of use of reclaimed lands.

During the period which has elapsed since the May (1966) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the area of irrigated and drained lands has increased twofold and has reached 33 million hectares, including 20 million hectares of irrigated land.

At the present time, the irrigated and drained lands, which occupy 11 percent of the arable land and plantings, are furnishing 33 percent of the farming output; from a value standpoint, these lands are supplying the country with 100 percent of the cotton and rice, 75 percent of the vegetables, one half of the fruit and grapes, one fourth of the coarse and succulent feeds and many other products.

The reclaimed lands ensure high rates of growth for the production of goods. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, these lands supplied the country with almost three fourths of the overall increase in the gross output of field crop husbandry.

Capital investments in land reclamation are characterized by a high return. During the 1971-1980 period, each ruble of such investments on reclaimed lands furnished an increase in field crop husbandry output of 73 kopecks and on non-reclaimed lands -- 15 kopecks. In 1981-1983 the value of field crop husbandry products obtained from 1 hectare of non-reclaimed land amounted to 132 rubles and from irrigated land -- 777 rubles. Thus an irrigated hectare furnishes six time more product than does a conventional non-irrigated hectare. Moreover, this fertility ratio for these lands applies not only for an especially favorable year but for all years.

All of the operational results cited above for the preceding period, regardless of how high they may be, can in no way console the workers on the restored fields or the land reclamation specialists, since the effectiveness of use of the reclaimed lands is on the whole not very high. The CPSU Central Committee, in a high principled party manner, points out the existing shortcomings in the use of reclaimed lands: shortcomings in the use of reclaimed lands and in aquicultural construction were subjected to strict and fair party criticism during the Plenum.

What are the specific paths to be followed for carrying out the instructions of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee? First of all, an increase must be achieved in the return from reclamation systems already built. In this work, considerable importance is attached to the decrees of the USSR Council of Ministers adopted in October 1984, in conformity with which a system of contractual relationships between the agricultural and aquicultural organizations and other participants in the agroindustrial complex, in connection with the complete use of the potential afforded by a restored hectare, achieving and surpassing the projected and planned yields and mutual economic and moral responsibility for the results obtained from the use of irrigated and drained lands. This is a very important measure and it must produce high results during 1985.

The adoption of the decree which called for the intra-farm network and installations to be transferred over from kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the balance of aquicultural organizations also had a positive effect. This measure will make it possible to raise the operational level of irrigation and drainage systems, implement a unified technical policy, eliminate primitive and amateur work, ensure reliable operations and provide compensation in the form of an additional increase in the production of agricultural products.

Very serious obligations are being imposed upon USSR Minvodkhoz /Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources/ in this regard. New repair and operations organizations must be created, they must be equipped with logistical resources and staffed with highly skilled personnel and additional reserves must be sought and placed in operation.

Land reclamation operations, which now have considerably greater potential than earlier was the case, is entering a qualitatively new stage in its development. Capital investments and material resources are being allocated for this purpose in large volumes: for the 12th Five-Year Plan -- more than 50 billion rubles. The indicators for excavating equipment will be raised considerably; during the next five-year plan, the design and production of such equipment will be based upon the T-330 and T-500 tractors and a general purpose chassis.

The long-term program calls for large-scale measures aimed at raising the technical level of the irrigation and drainage systems.

The extensive use of polymer materials throughout the branch will raise labor productivity considerably, make it possible to release up to 100,000 workers for other work and improve the quality and reliability of pressure pipelines and drainage systems. By 1990, the plans call for the creation, at plants of the ministry, capabilities for the processing of 200,000 tons of polymer materials, the development and extensive introduction into operations of products made from polymers in the construction of drainage systems and the creation of highly efficient systems involving the use of trickly and subterranean irrigation.

The effectiveness of this measure is borne out by the fact that the use of 1 ton of polymers in land reclamation produces a savings in total expenses in the national economy of approximately 2,500 rubles. And this means that the overall savings in state resources, from this item alone, will amount to 500 million rubles annually.

During the 1986-1990 period, all machines for the construction of drainage and for the levelling off of reclaimed lands will be equipped with laser systems which will make it possible to improve the quality of construction work and ensure further growth in cropping power.

A new trend is the development and introduction of equipment for automating the distribution of water and irrigation, with use being made of microprocessor equipment based upon agrometeorological parameters. In the process, a reduction will take place in water consumption and irrigation farming will become a planned and efficiently controlled industrial process, with the introduction of programmed yields.

Plans call for the extensive use of the aerospace method of remote control sounding for the purpose of obtaining operational data on soil moisture content and salinity, on ground water levels and on the condition of canals and reservoirs. This will make it possible, with the aid of information-advisory systems, to control the production processes on irrigated and drained lands. Work is being expanded in connection with the introduction of the method of remotely controlled measurements of moisture content with the aid of ultra-high frequency radiometers. For this eminent scientific achievement, a group of scientist-land reclamation specialists was awarded the title of Laureat of the State Prize of the USSR for 1983.

Extensive use will be made in irrigation of wide-swath sprinkling machines, mechanized surface watering and unit-assembly pumping stations. The construction of low fertile land and drainage-moistening systems will be expanded in the zone of water-logged soils.

Large-scale special purpose programs are being resolved in our country on the basis of land reclamation. An example of this is the problem concerned with satisfying the country's requirements for cotton and rice. Work is nearing completion on implementing a program for the creation of zones for the guaranteed production of vegetables and early potatoes on irrigated lands in the vicinity of large cities and industrial centers. Next in turn will be the need for resolving two new large-scale special purpose programs, with the first of these being -- the creation, in the regions of irrigated farming, of a zone for the guaranteed production of grain, especially corn.

A most important task is that of achieving a maximum increase in feed production in the interest of solving the problem of production of livestock husbandry products. This is the second special purpose program, the resolving of which will require allocations of reclaimed lands.

The long-term program for land reclamation, in addition to improving the use of existing irrigated and drained lands, calls for a further increase in the scale, an expansion in the rates for land reclamation construction and the creation of new and large tracts of irrigated land in the southern arid regions of the country, in those areas where there is a high bioclimatic potential. This will make it possible to increase considerably the area of reclaimed lands and the production of goods on them. By 1990 the plans call for the gross production of grain on reclaimed lands to be raised to 32 million tons and by the year 2000 -- to 55-60 million tons, including corn to 18-20 million tons. Approximately 80 million tons of feed must be obtained in 1990 from these lands and during the year 2000 -- not less than 115-125 million tons in a conversion for feed units. By 1990 the production of vegetables and early potatoes on irrigated and drained lands will reach the volumes required for satisfying completely the requirements of the populations of large cities and industrial centers.

By 1990 the production of grain, feed and vegetables on reclaimed lands will have increased in all of the union republics. For the production of goods on reclaimed lands, the plans call for the farms to be fully supplied with the required amounts of equipment, mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents.

A principal distinction of the long-term program adopted during the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee is the fact that its implementation will take place under conditions involving an increasing shortage of water resources in a number of southern regions of the country. Our country is rich in water. However, in the southern regions, where 85 percent of the population lives and where 80 percent of the total volume of industrial and agricultural output is produced, only 16 percent of the water resources are found. This circumstance, together with stern economies in the use of water, is raising the need for carrying out a number of large-scale aquicultural measures concerned with redistributing a portion of the flow of northern and Siberian rivers and the construction of hydraulic engineering installations, reservoirs and large transport canals.

The diversion of a portion of the flow of northern rivers into the basins of the Caspian and Azov seas will make it possible to increase the area of irrigated lands from 3.9 million hectares at the present time to 8 million hectares. The diversion of a portion of the flow of the Siberian rivers will ensure an increase in the availability of water for such large regions as the RSFSR Trans-Caucasus, Central Asia and Kazakhstan and for the further development of irrigated farming.

In the interest of the practical implementation of the tasks of the long-term program, the construction of large canals will be started during the 12th Five-Year Plan: Volga-Don, Volga-Chogray, Danube-Dnepr. Work will be carried out in connection with damming up the Dnepr-Bug Estuary and building installations for the first phase of the diversion of a portion of the flow of northern rivers into the basin of the Volga River.

The implementation of the projected plans for land reclamation -- it was noted during the Plenum -- requires the efforts of many millions of people. At the present time, there are 209,000 individuals with secondary specialized educations working within the USSR Minvudkhov system. Experienced and highly skilled experts in aquicultural construction have appeared during the years devoted to developing the branch. Each year, more than 12,000 specialists possessing secondary specialized educations are assigned to USSR Minvudkhov organizations. Eighty five technical schools throughout the country are training hydrotechnical amelioration specialists, including 24 technical schools which are subordinate to our ministry.

In recent years, more attention has been given to the quality of the training being provided for these specialists and to strengthening the training-material base. At the present time, more than one half of the USSR Minvudkhov technical schools appear as a unified complex of training-production and housing-domestic installations. High indicators in the training of specialists are being achieved by the collectives of the Chimkent Hydrotechnical Amelioration-Construction Technical School, the Pinsk, Lepel and Andizhan hydrotechnical amelioration technical schools, the Kzyl-Orda Polytechnical School and others. The ministry is undertaking measures aimed at strengthening, in the near future, the bases of its technical schools and ensuring that the specialists are trained in keeping with the modern requirements. Highly skilled specialists are being trained at a number of technical schools in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and in the Baltic republics.

However, as noted during the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the training of personnel for the operation of reclaimed lands and for aquicultural construction is hindered by serious shortcomings. Up until now, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have not been adequately supplied with hydrotechnical amelioration specialists. In a report by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, it was pointed out that the absence on the farms of the necessary equipment and experienced specialists precludes the possibility of maintaining the intra-farm irrigation and drainage networks at the proper technical level. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee obligates the union and republic departments to organize the training of skilled personnel for work at kolkhozes and sovkhoses on irrigated and drained lands. An increase is needed in the output of specialists -- required for the construction of large-scale hydraulic engineering installations, the purpose of which is to divert a portion of the flow of the northern and Siberian rivers into the southern regions of the country.

In order to carry out the requirements of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with regard to improving specialist training for work on irrigated and drained lands, we must undertake additional measures, jointly with USSR Minvuz /Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education/ and USSR MSKh /Ministry of Agriculture/, aimed at creating new educational institutes, expanding existing technical schools, staffing them with knowledgeable teachers and raising the quality of training.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources recognizes the need for carrying out further specialization at technical schools for the purpose of training hydrotechnical amelioration specialists. This applies in particular to certain technical schools in the RSFSR which have small enrollments, a weak training base and a shortage of qualified teachers.

Today, under the working conditions prevailing in the agroindustrial complex, broad opportunities are available for the aquicultural organizations for making better use of the existing and newly created land reclamation fund, based upon coordinated joint actions with the agricultural organs. The system for the agroindustrial complex has merged the goals of all of the agricultural partners and it has defined the criteria for evaluating the work of each one of them -- the harvest -- and it has created the conditions required for equal interest in the operational results. In the future, the land reclamation specialists will merge their efforts to a greater degree with those of their partners in the APK /agroindustrial complex/.

The water and land resources of the USSR are practically inexhaustible and distinct from bourgeois ideologists, who forecast for the world inevitable hunger and exhaustion of the natural food resources, our Soviet land reclamation specialists are looking confidently into the future. They are also convinced regarding the possibility of a global solution for the food problem and in their work they are guided by a thought expressed by F. Engels one and a half centuries ago: "The productive strength of the land that has been placed at the disposal of mankind is infinite. The cropping power of the land can be raised by an application of capital, labor and science" (Marx, K. and Engels, F. Works, Issue II, Vol. 1, p 563).

The country's land reclamation specialists are prepared to carry out honorably all of the party's plans. They have the strength, experience, knowledge and clarity of purpose required for accomplishing this -- improving national well-being and strengthening the economic might of our homeland.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Vysshaya shkola", "Sredneye spetsial'noye obrazovaniye", 1985

7026

CSO: 1824/236

WATER RESOURCES AND LAND MANAGEMENT

UDC 631.6

BETTER ORGANIZATION OF LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAM CALLED FOR

Moscow EKONOMIKA SEL'SKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA in Russian No 12, Dec 84 pp 84-85

[Article by V. Mokhovikov, USSR deputy minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources: "Increasing the Effectiveness of Land Reclamation"]

[Text] In September 1984 there was a meeting of the board of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, at which among other questions there was a discussion about the course of fulfillment of socialist obligations by water management organizations with regard to increasing labor productivity and decreasing the cost of production and operations during the first half of the current year.

A speech on this subject was presented by M. G. Rubin, director of the Main Planning-Economic Administration.

He noted that in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives and recommendations of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, the collectives of water management organizations of the USSR Ministry of Water Resources accepted additional obligations for 1984 to increase labor productivity 1 percent above the plan and to decrease the production costs by 0.5 percent in excess of the plan.

On the whole in organizations of union subordination the plan and socialist obligations were fulfilled. The collectives of many organizations within the water management systems of the Belorussian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Latvian SSR, Glavnechernozemvodstroy [Main Administration for Hydraulic Engineering Construction in the Non-Chernozem Zone], Glavkuybyshevvodstroy [Kuybyshev Main Administration for Hydraulic Engineering Construction] and others have dealt successfully with increased socialist obligations. At the same time, the established tasks were not fulfilled by Uzbek SSR Goskomvodstroy [State Committee of Hydraulic Engineering Construction] and by the ministries of water resources of the Kazakh SSR, Moldavian SSR and Tajik SSR.

As an analysis has shown, these and other organizations weakened their levels of organizational work and controls, are not taking the necessary measures to introduce measures involving a comprehensive program for increasing labor

productivity and are not carrying out systematic work to discover and use internal reserves to increase labor productivity.

In these organizations many operations are still carried out manually. The volume of manual excavation and earth-moving operations is being curtailed slowly and considerable reserves for decreasing labor expenditures by mechanizing plastering and painting operations are not being utilized.

The means for mechanizing hoisting-shipping, loading-unloading, storage, excavation and earth moving, concrete and finishing work are being put into production slowly. Some organizations utilize machines unsatisfactorily and tolerate a decrease in work time on some machines. At the same time accounts show that if we maintain the balance in work time achieved in 1983 it will be possible to fulfill an additional volume of 64 million cubic meters of excavation work and to increase labor productivity by 0.82 percent.

Although cost-accounting brigades carry out almost half the volume of work, it is essential to persistently seek out ways to further introduce brigade contracts. It should be said that start-to-finish brigade contracts following the scheme of "plant--outfitting--transport--building" are being introduced at an inadequate pace.

The share of contract wages in the wage fund of workers-pieceworkers for SMR [Building-installation work] and in auxiliary enterprises increased by only 1.8 percent in 1984 as compared to 1983.

During the first 6 months of this year plans were not fulfilled in the following areas: production of parts and structures for large-panel house-building, production of polymer materials, cooperative deliveries of pre-fabricated ferro-concrete, capital repairs, cast iron and steel casting and creation of complex block pumping stations.

As examinations locally showed, labor expenditures are still large in the areas of pipe insulation, eliminating plant defects under field conditions and manufacturing metal structures on building platforms.

The plans for the introduction of new equipment are being fulfilled, but the volume does not satisfy us.

Considerable reserves for growth in labor productivity are being inadequately used in improving the organization and administration of building production. The average capacity of a contract organization lags behind planned levels. There are especially many small organizations in the ministries of water resources of the RSFSR, Kazakh SSR, Glavvolgovodstroy [Volga Main Administration for Hydraulic Engineering Construction] and Soyuztomskmelioratsiya [Tomsk All-Union Reclamation Association].

During the second 6 months of 1984 it was planned to increase labor productivity by 4 percent. This can be achieved only by increasing the level of organizational work, by strengthening controls and the high level of organization of production, and by mobilizing reserves and considerably

improving all links of the building conveyor, beginning with the central apparatus and ending with the brigade.

A number of organizations did not achieve the fulfillment of goals related to decreasing the cost of building-installation work. Glavvolgovodstroy surpassed the planned goal per ruble of building-installation work by 4.7 kopecks, Soyuzkalmvodstroy [Kalmyk State Hydraulic Engineering Construction Association]--by 5.9 kopecks and Soyuzglavsel'khovodosnabzheniye [State Main Administration for Agricultural-Water Management Supplies]--by 7.9 kopecks. Estimated expenditures by Glavdal'vodstroy [Far East Main Administration of Hydraulic Engineering Construction] equalled 1 ruble 5 kopecks as compared to the planned 90.9 kopecks.

Great losses were suffered by some organizations due to losses and non-production expenditures, the largest share of which developed as a result of payments of fines and penalties for the untimely payment of accounts and of interest rates for overdue loans. For example, during the first 6 months of this year Glavdagestanvodstroy [Dagestan Main Administration of Hydraulic Engineering Construction] repaid debts to the bank at a higher percentage rate for overdue loans in a size of 2.1 million rubles.

There were overexpenditures in the "Materials" item in building organizations of Glavrissovkhozstroy [Main Administration for Rice Sovkhoz Construction] (8.1 million rubles), Soyuztyumenvodstroy [Tyumen State Hydraulic Engineering Construction Association] (0.6 million rubles), Soyuzglavsel'khovodosnabzheniye (4.5 million rubles) and Glavdal'vodstroy (2.9 million rubles). An examination showed that these overexpenditures are related to the use at building sites of materials, parts and structures that are more expensive than indicated in the budget. There are instances of inefficient transport of freight, equipment and people. A significant overexpenditure of materials is tolerated in the production of concrete mixtures and slurry. In concrete-mixing and slurrying centers dosage equipment is often in a state of disrepair and inert materials are stored on the ground. Grit and rubble have not been separated according to size.

It was noted that one of the directions for increasing the use of material resources is the introduction of systems of production-technological outfitting in sub-departmental organizations.

Overexpenditures in the item "Operation of Building Machinery and Mechanisms" were found primarily in the building organizations Glavdal'vodstroy (3.8 million rubles), Soyuzglavsel'khovodosnabzheniye (1.0 million rubles) and Glavsredazrissovkhozstroy (2.5 million rubles) and are the result of inadequate use of machines and mechanisms. In Glavdal'vodstroy, for example, machine supplies for labor increased by 7 percent while output-capital ratio of the active part decreased by 13 percent.

Increased expenditures over planned estimates were allowed for the item "Overhead Expenses" by the building organizations of Kazakh SSR Minvodkhoz, Glavdal'vodstroy, Soyuzglavsel'khovodosnabzheniye, Glavgruzvodstroy [Georgian Main Administration of Hydraulic Engineering Construction], Glavkirghizvodstroy

[Kirghiz Main Administration of Hydraulic Engineering Construction], Glavvolgovodstroy and Glavsredazrissovkhozstroy [Central Asian Main Administration of Rice Sovkhoz Construction].

Amortization deductions are still large for complete restoration and capital repair of equipment which is obsolete, which needs an overhaul or which operates poorly.

These overexpenditures and violations were tolerated because of an absence of controls, a low level of organizational work, unsatisfactory labor organization, a wasteful attitude on the part of directors toward the use of materials and financial resources, toward a regimen of economy and toward the elimination of losses at building sites, and a formal approach to the development and implementation of organizational-technical measures for carrying out established goals.

Enterprises of the system of the USSR Ministry of Water Resources fulfilled the plan to increase labor productivity by 102.1 percent during the first 6 months of the current year. Output growth was achieved by means of improvements in technological processes, the mechanization of work, the introduction of automation of technological lines in a number of enterprises for the production of prestressed slabs for lined canals and foundation blocks, and the automation of concrete mixing centers and so forth. The volume of units and systems has been increased in the enterprises of the ministries of water resources of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Latvia and of state main administrations within the total volume of repair operations, which has enabled them to increase output by 1 percent.

The introduction of automatic and semi-automatic forms of welding in the enterprises of Glavnechernozemvodstroy, Glavpoles'yevodstroy [Poles'ye Main Administration of Hydraulic Engineering Construction] and a number of other organizations facilitated the growth of labor productivity by 10-15 percent.

The aforementioned measures as well as equipping enterprises with highly efficient machines and mechanisms and replacing obsolete equipment enabled us to increase labor productivity by 1.1 percent. As a result of implementing measures on strengthening labor discipline the average duration of the work day increased by 2.6 percent, which was also a positive factor in increasing output. According to calculations, in enterprises of the ministry as a whole with the elimination of all-day idleness and with the curtailment of intra-shift losses and absence from work, with the permission of the administration, it would be possible to increase labor productivity by 0.9 percent and to produce products totalling over 8 million rubles.

It should be noted that in some organizations within the ministry no attention is given to questions of establishing norms for labor. Established output norms do not always correspond to the technical capability of the work place or to the level of work organization. The brigade form of labor organization is being introduced slowly.

Enterprises of Glavdal'vodstroy and Glavvolgovodstroy have not fulfilled plans on decreasing the cost of industrial production.

Material expenditures foreseen by the plan per ruble of commodity production equalling 54.34 kopecks have decreased to 54.29 kopecks. At the same time, industrial enterprises of Glavpoles'yevodstroy, Glavsredvolgovodstroy [Central Volga Main Administration of Hydraulic Engineering Construction] and Glavtajikvodstroy [Tajik Main Administration of Hydraulic Engineering Construction] surpassed the established limit for material expenditures and tolerated the overconsumption of raw materials and materiel.

We still have losses due to damage. They are related to violations of technical discipline, divergences from technical conditions and state standards and to the absence of control over the quality of products produced.

Speakers at the board meeting noted reasons for existing conditions and proposed specific measures directed at improving the level of economic work within the central apparatus as well as directly on site.

8228

CSO: 1824/232

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

29 APRIL 85